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**Girouard et al.**

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(54) **FRAME CONSTRUCTION FOR A VEHICLE**

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**Related U.S. Application Data**

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(60) Provisional application No. 60/237,384, filed on Oct. 4, 2000.

(30) **Foreign Application Priority Data**

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(51) **Int. Cl.**  
**B62M 27/02** (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.** ..... **180/184**; 180/182; 180/186;  
180/190; 296/203.01; 296/205

(58) **Field of Classification Search** ..... 180/182,  
180/184, 186, 190, 183; 296/203.1, 205  
See application file for complete search history.

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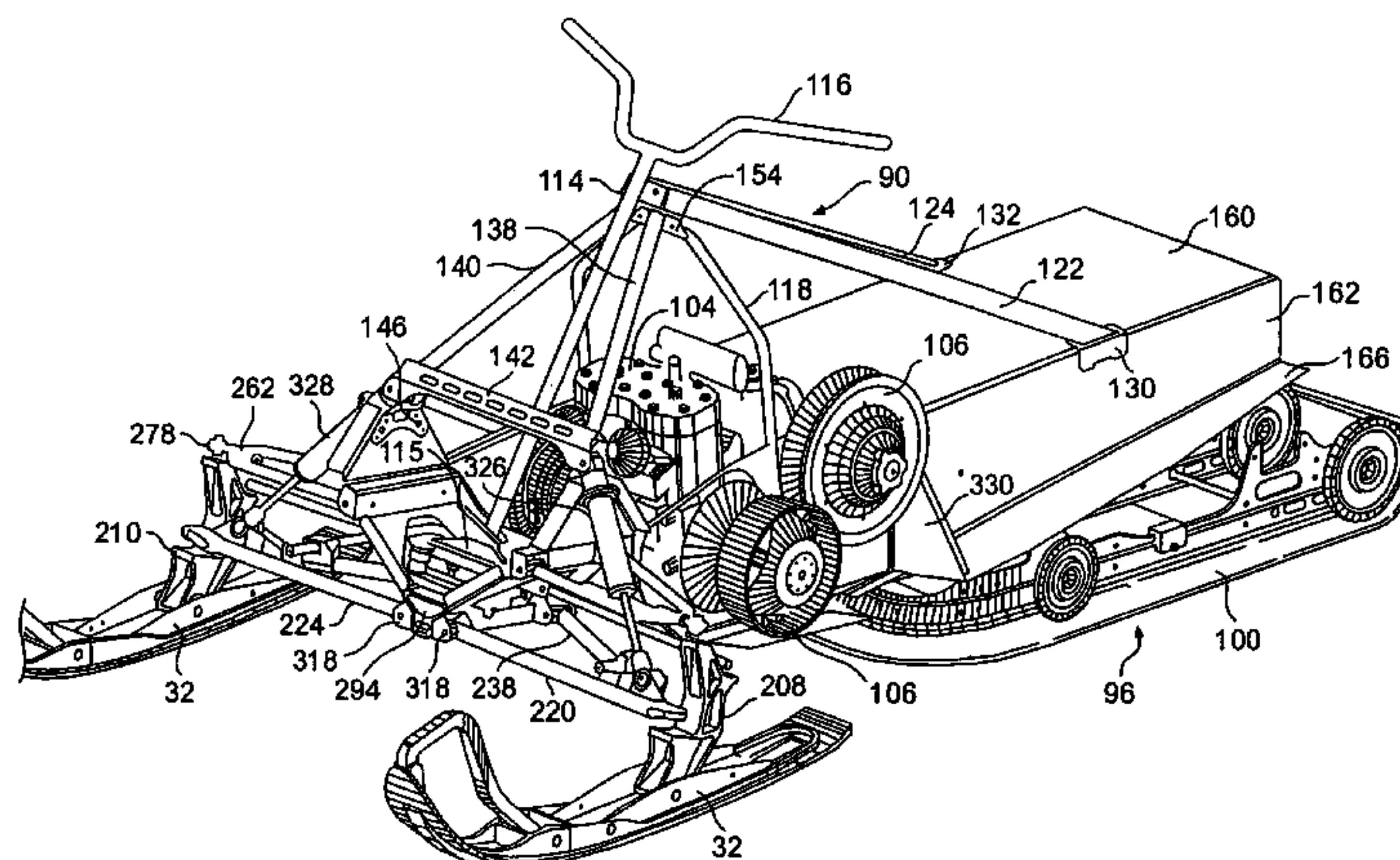
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A frame assembly is described including a tunnel, an engine cradle disposed forward of the tunnel and connected thereto, and a sub-frame disposed forward of the engine cradle and connected thereto. A forward support assembly extends upwardly from the subframe. An upper column extends upwardly from the engine cradle to connect with the forward support assembly. A rear brace assembly extends upwardly from the tunnel to connect with the forward support assembly and the upper column. In one embodiment, the frame assembly further includes an engine disposed in the engine cradle. An endless track is operatively connected to the engine and disposed beneath the tunnel for propulsion. A pair of skis is operatively connected to a steering device for steering. In another embodiment, the frame assembly further includes an engine disposed in the engine cradle. A rear wheel is operatively connected to the engine and disposed beneath the tunnel for propulsion, and two front wheels are operatively connected to a steering device for steering.

**8 Claims, 33 Drawing Sheets**



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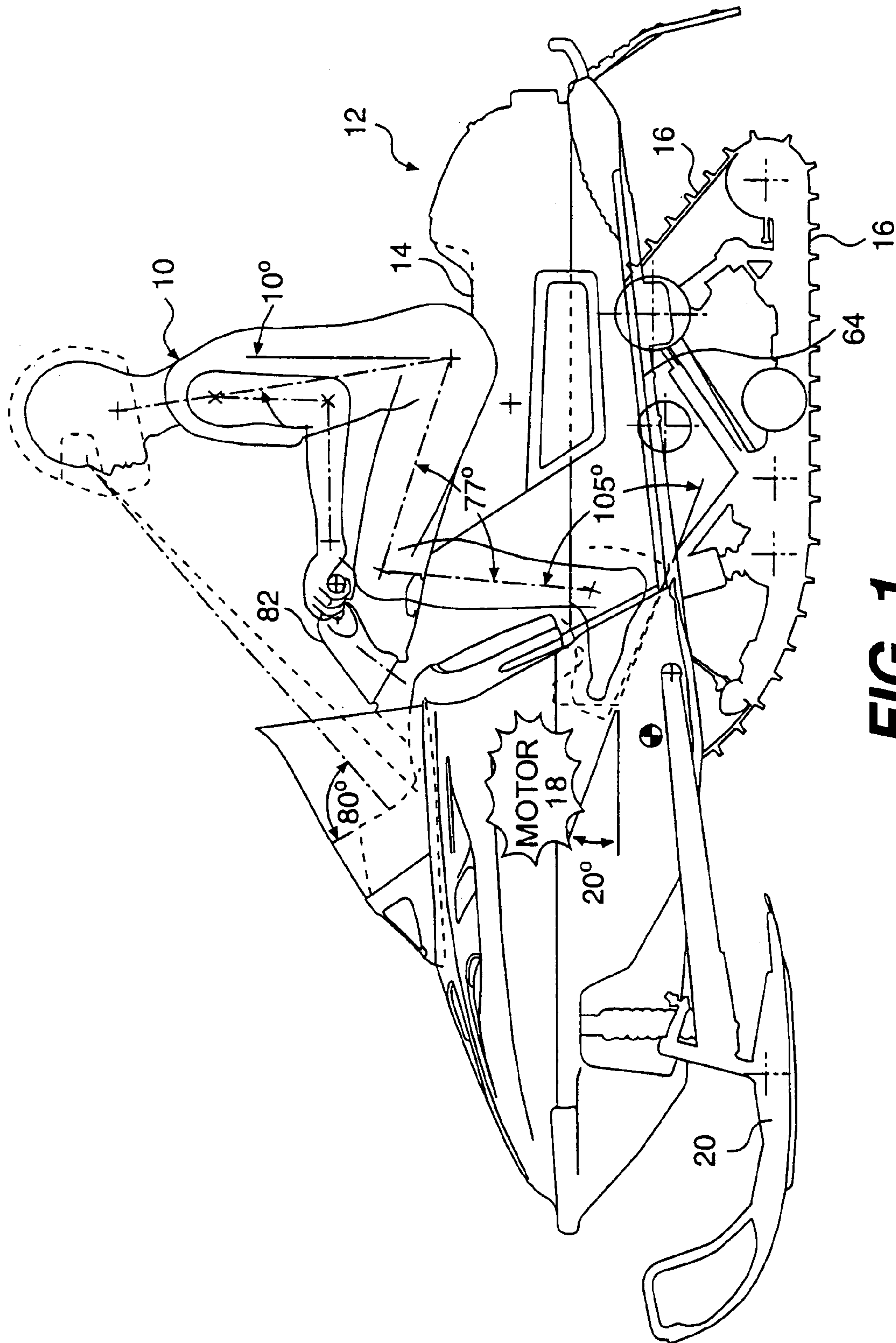
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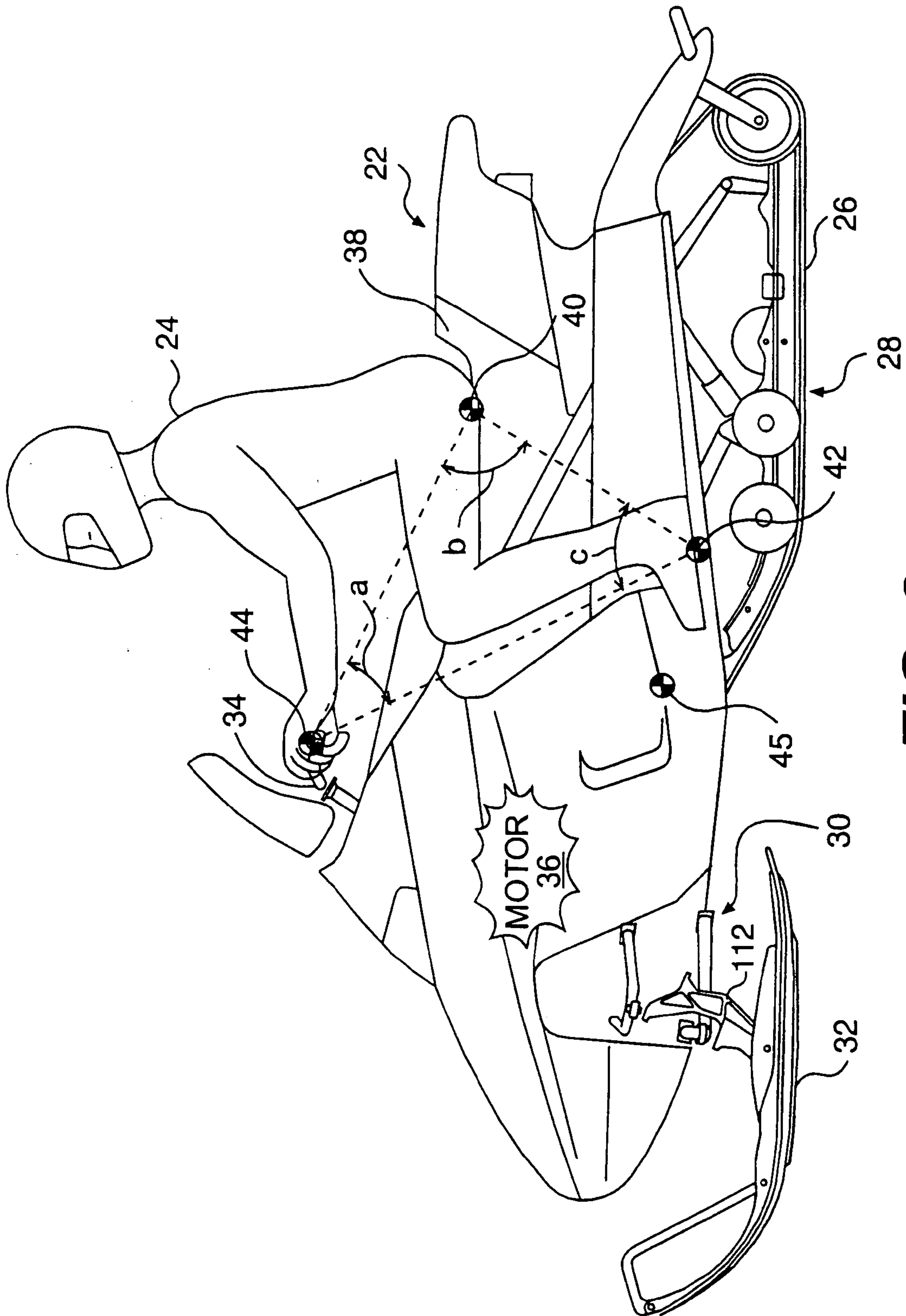
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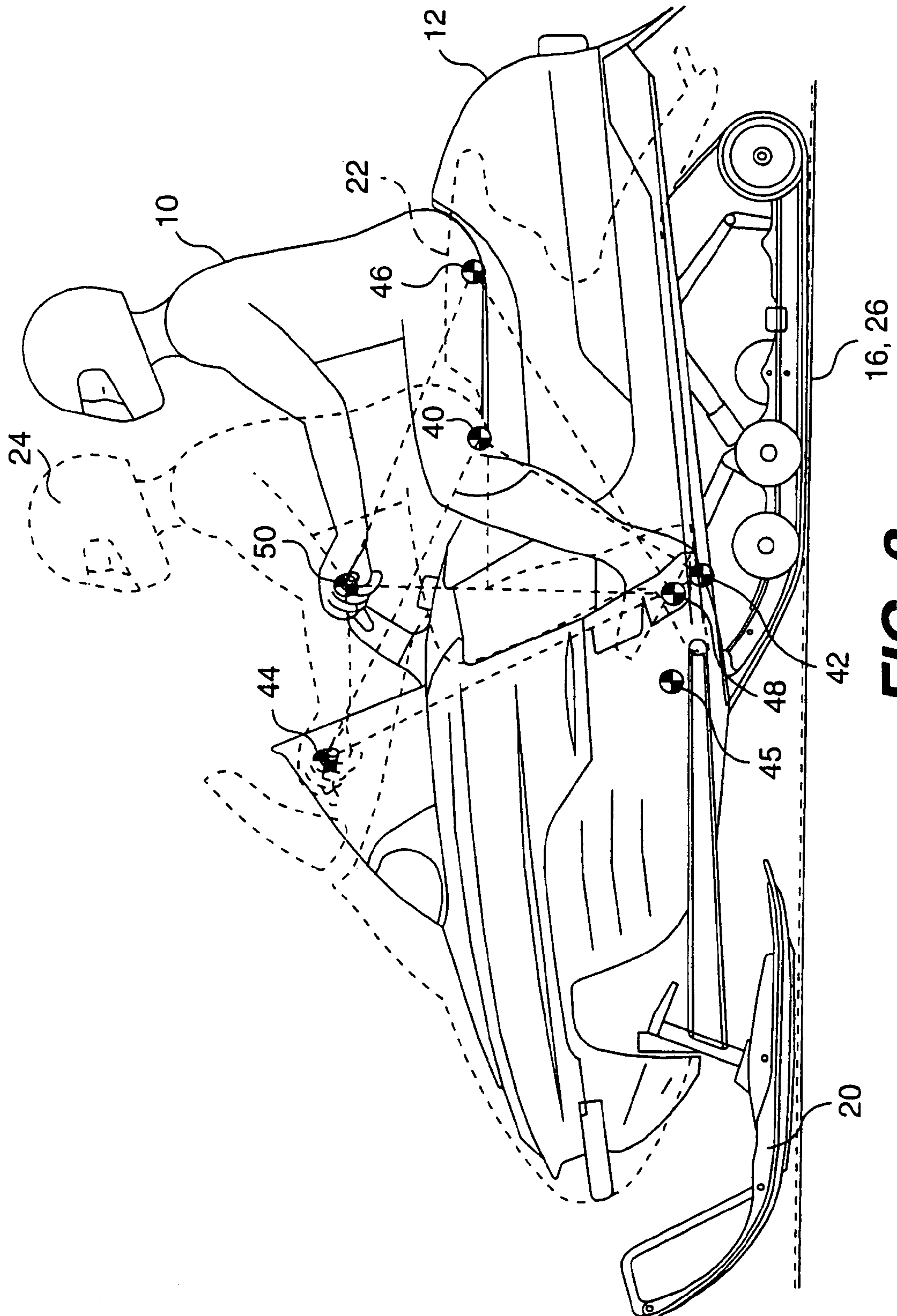




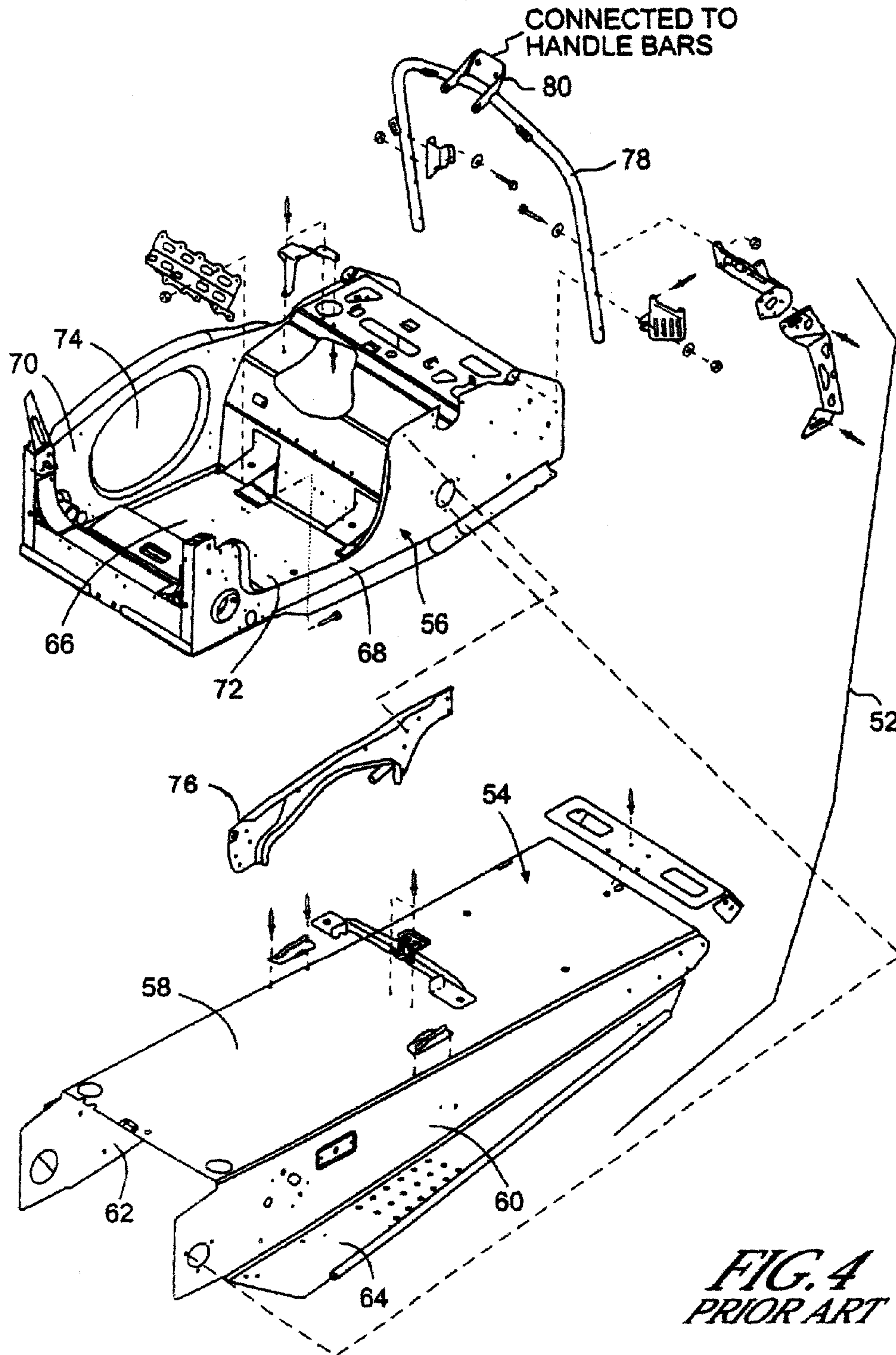
**FIG. 1**  
**PRIOR ART**



**FIG. 2**



**FIG. 3**





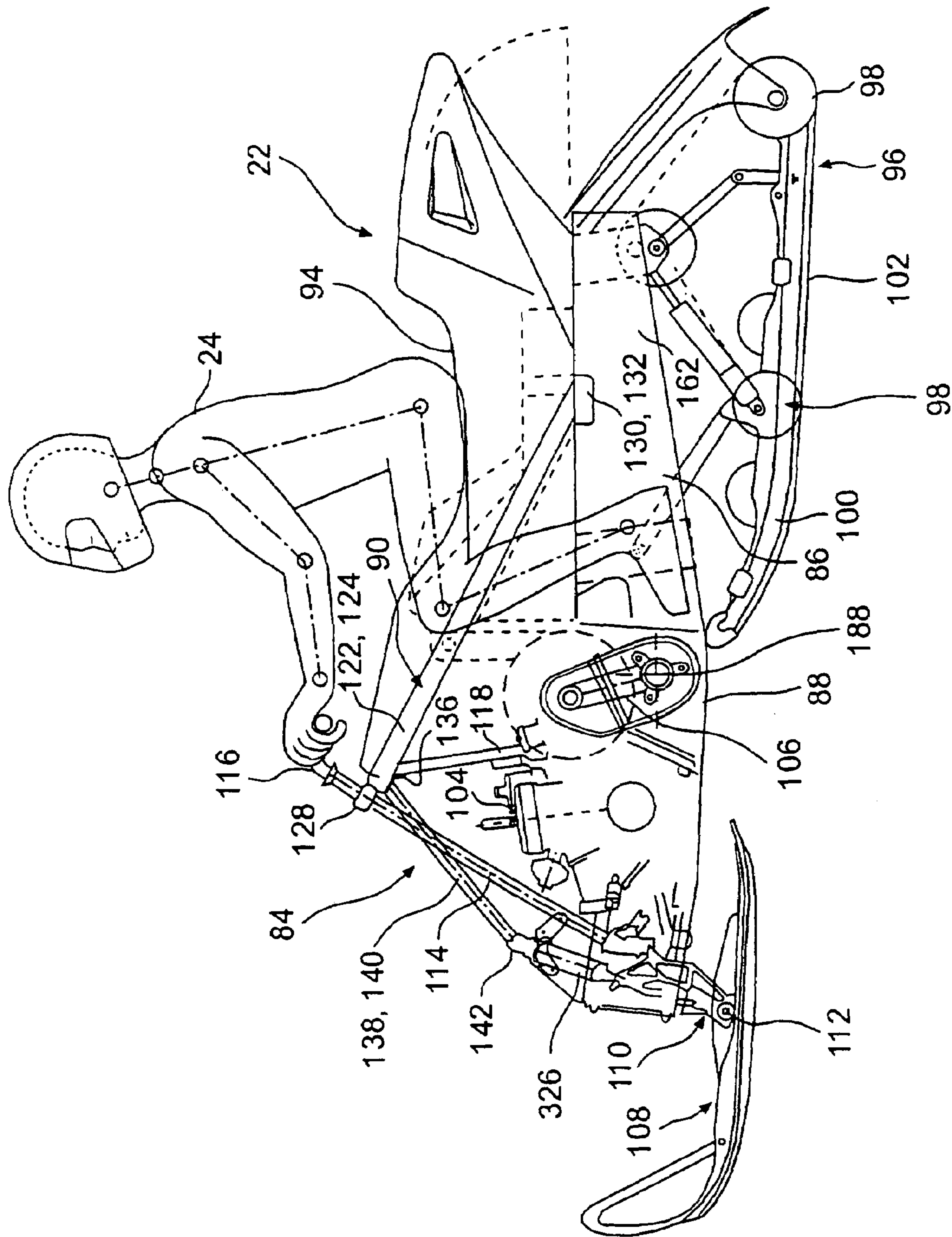


FIG. 5

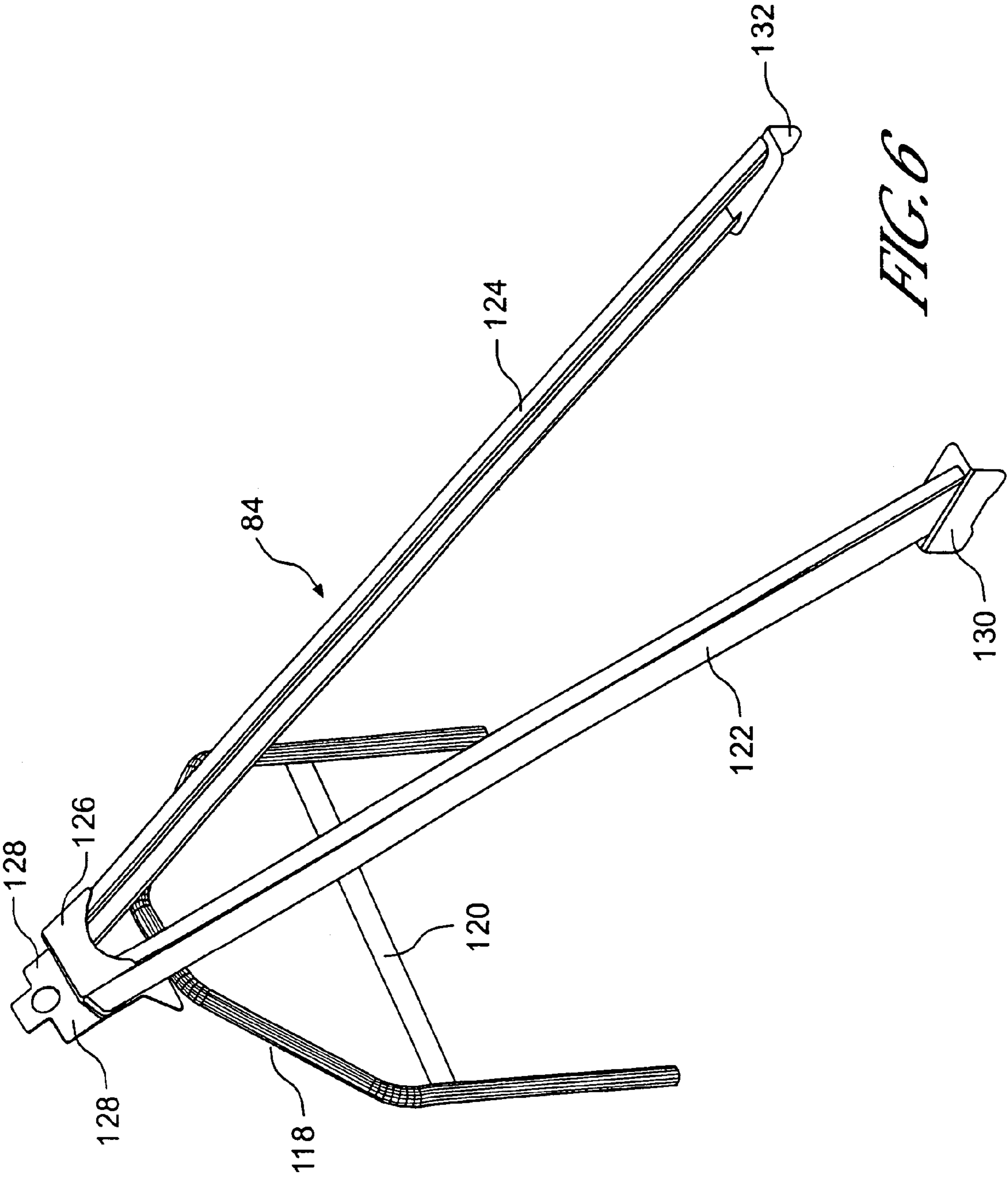


FIG. 6



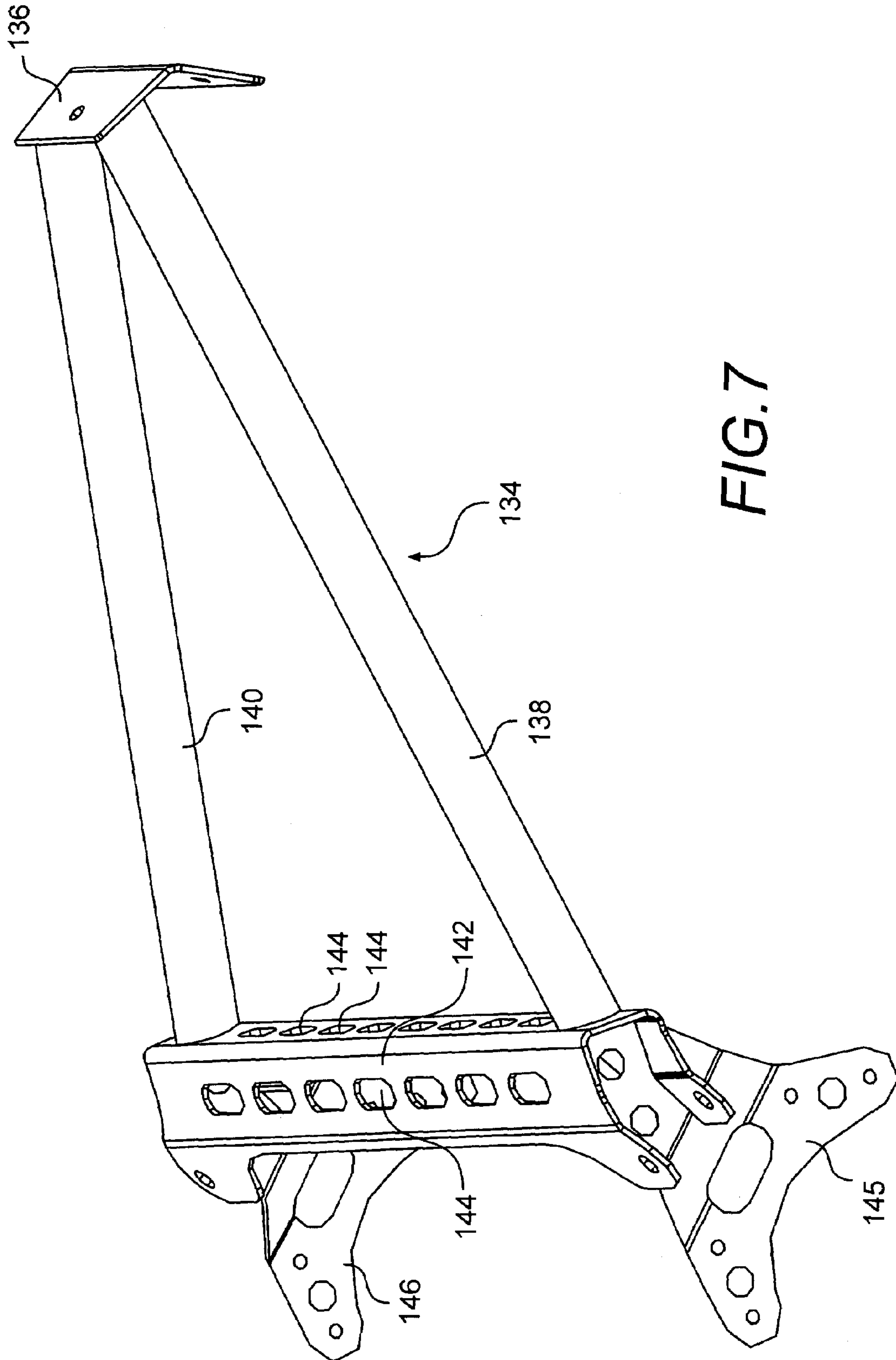
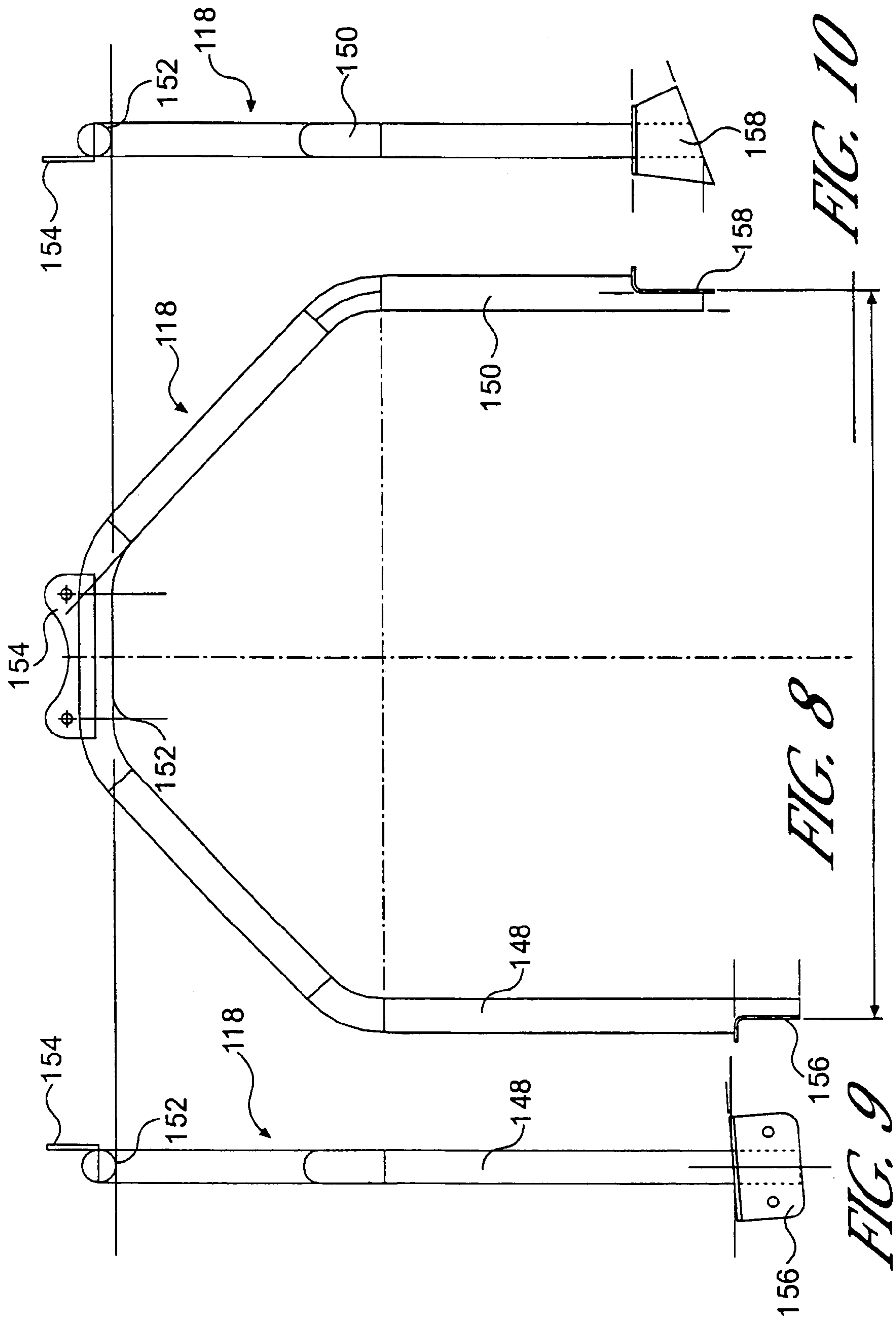
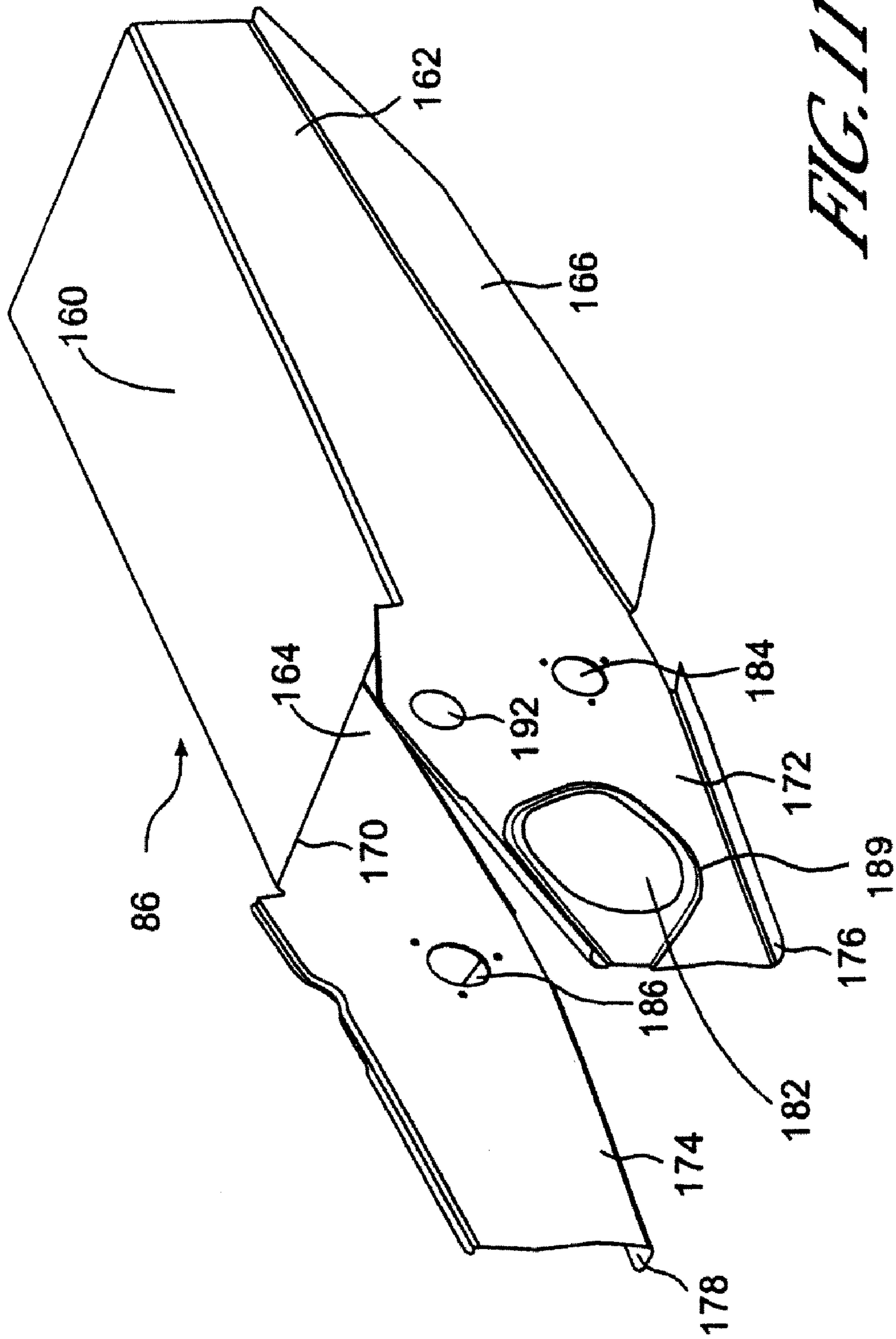


FIG. 7





*FIG. 11*



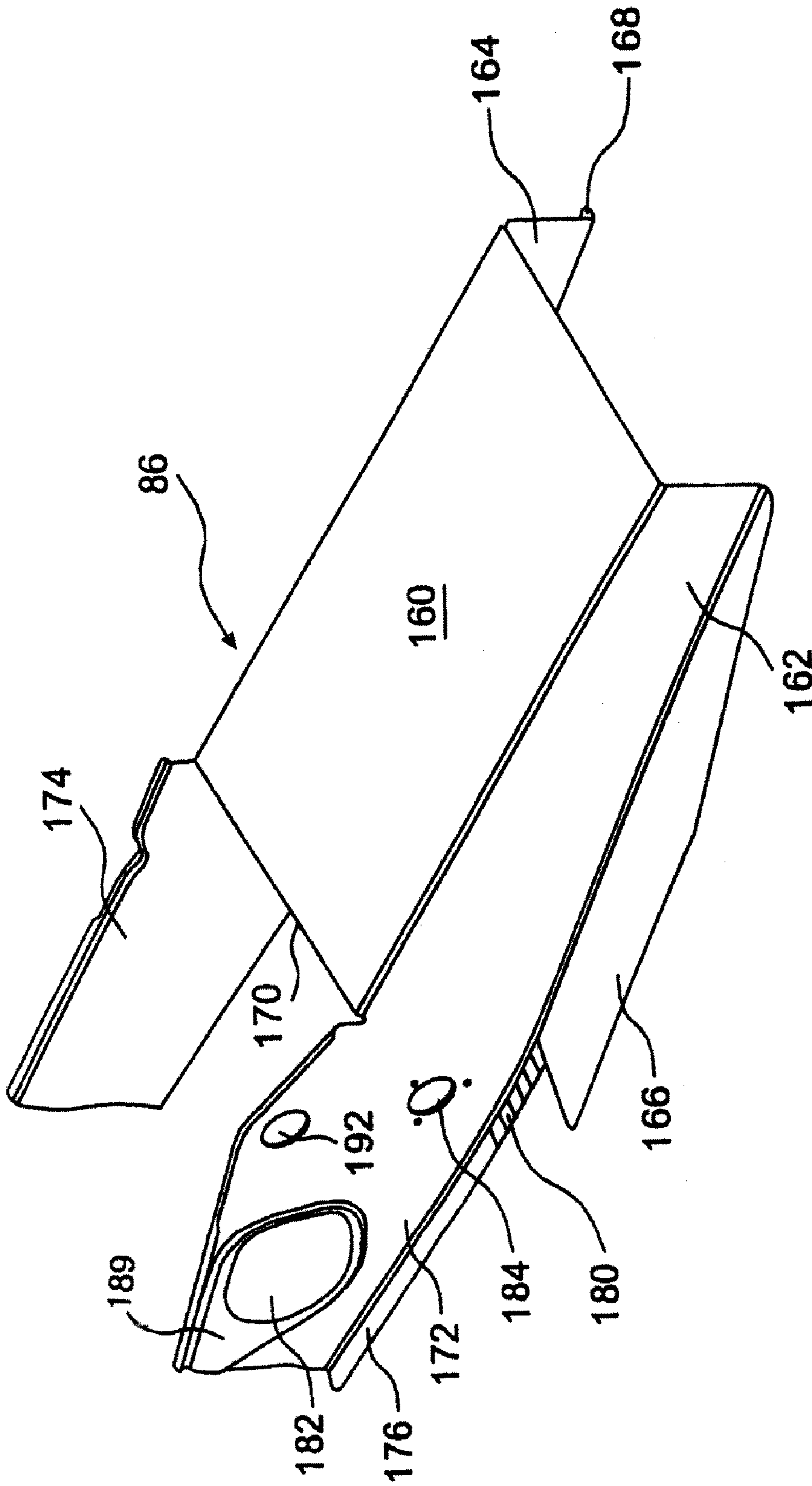


FIG. 12



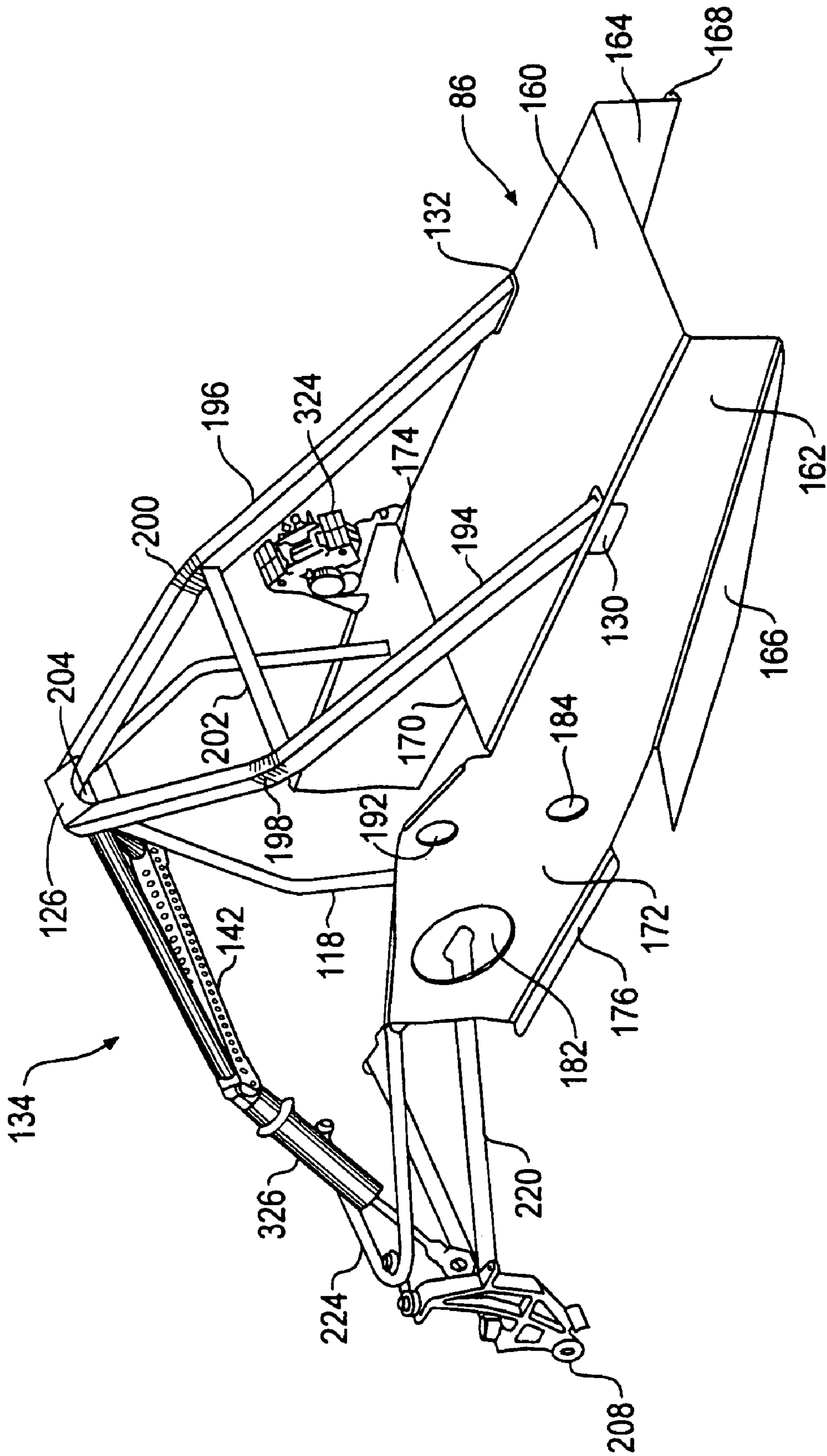
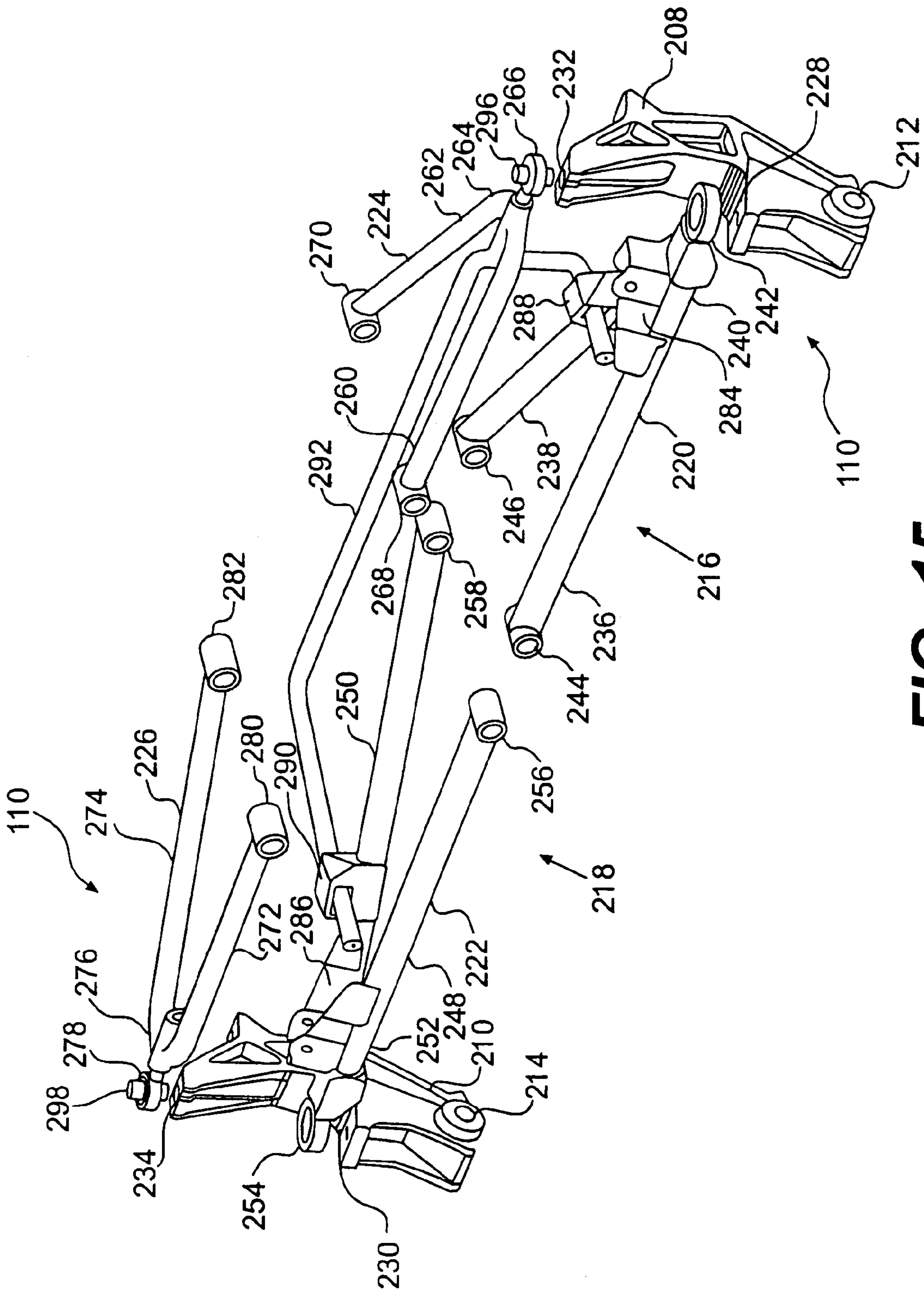
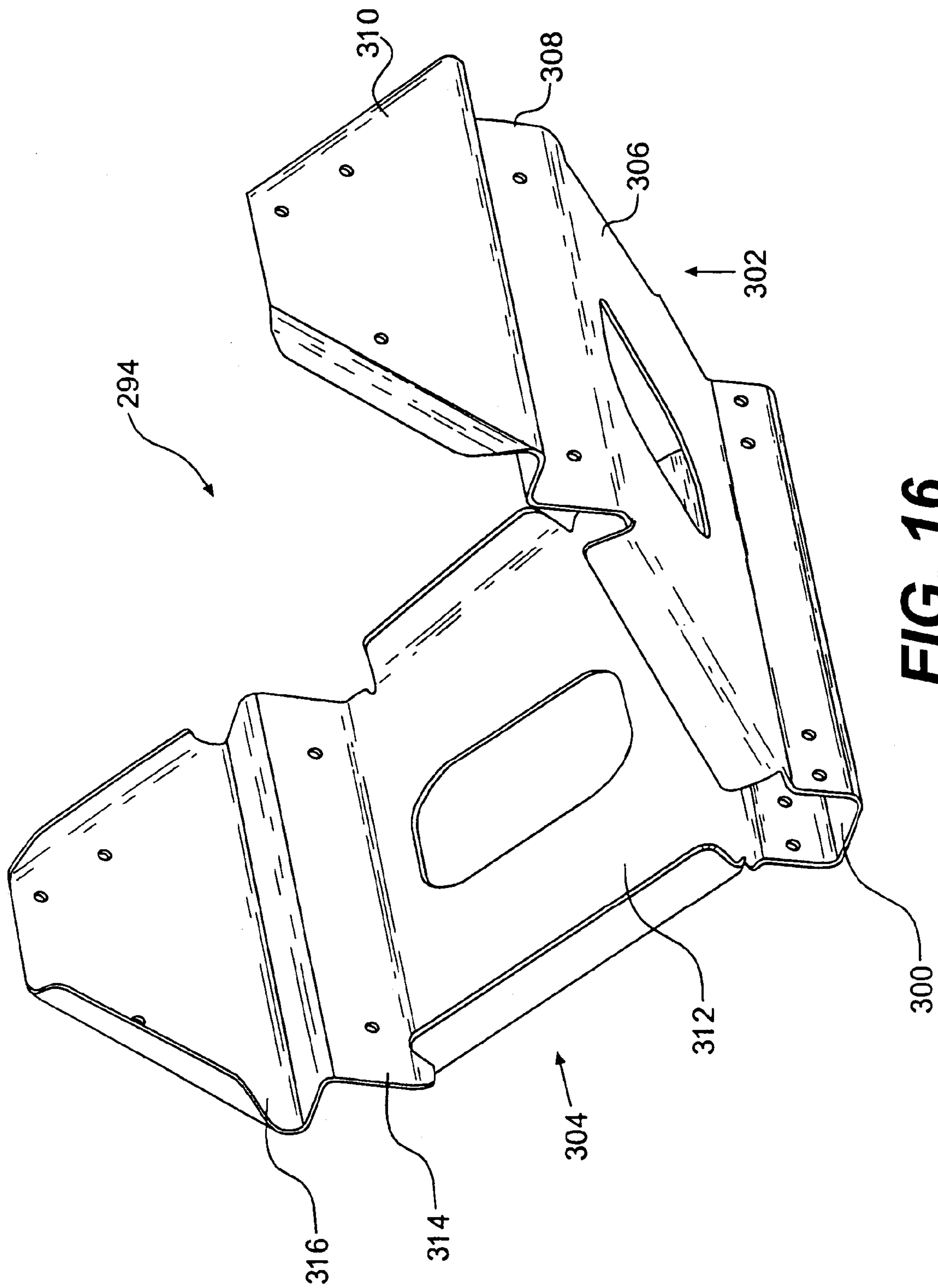


FIG. 14





**FIG. 15**



**FIG. 16**

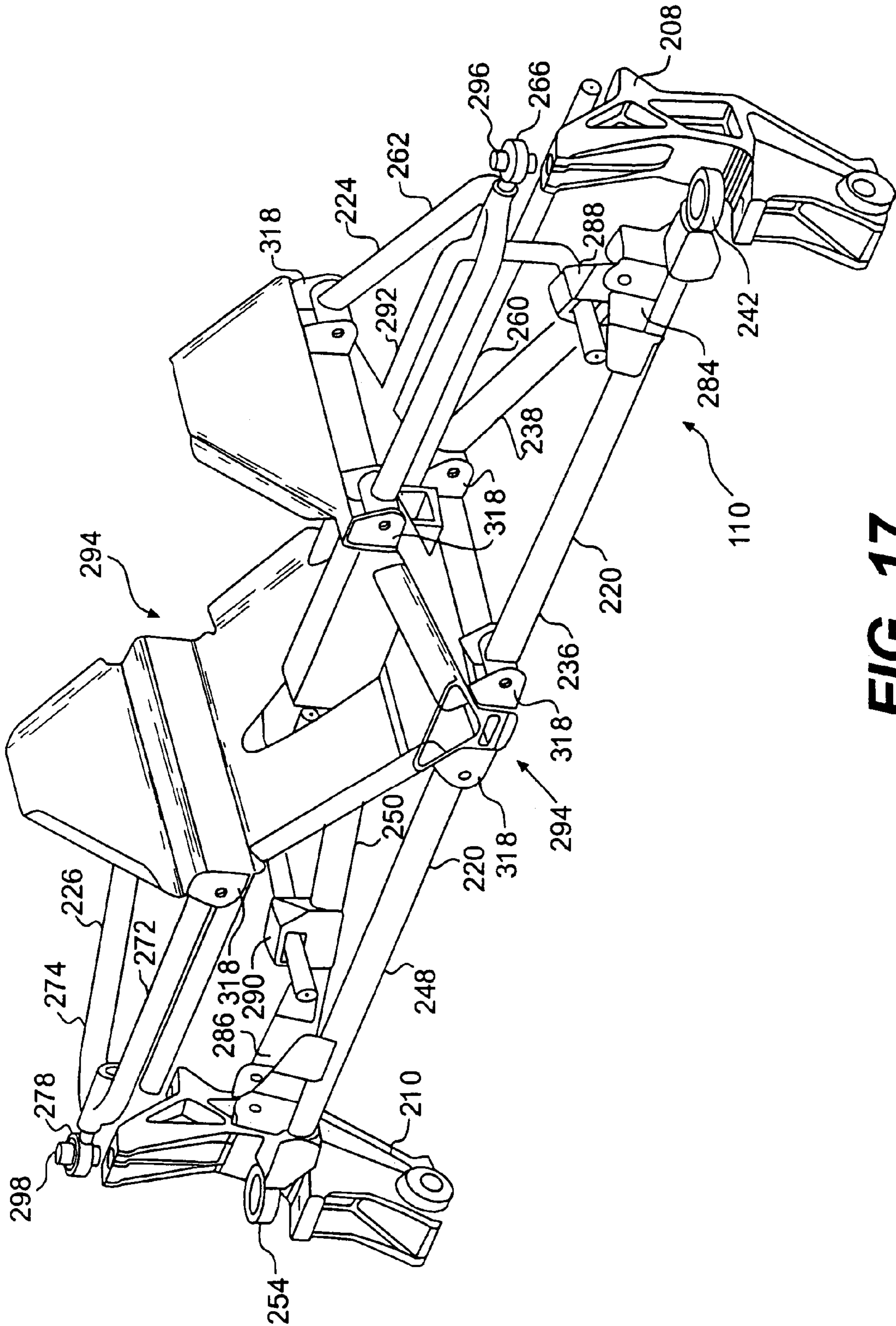


FIG. 17



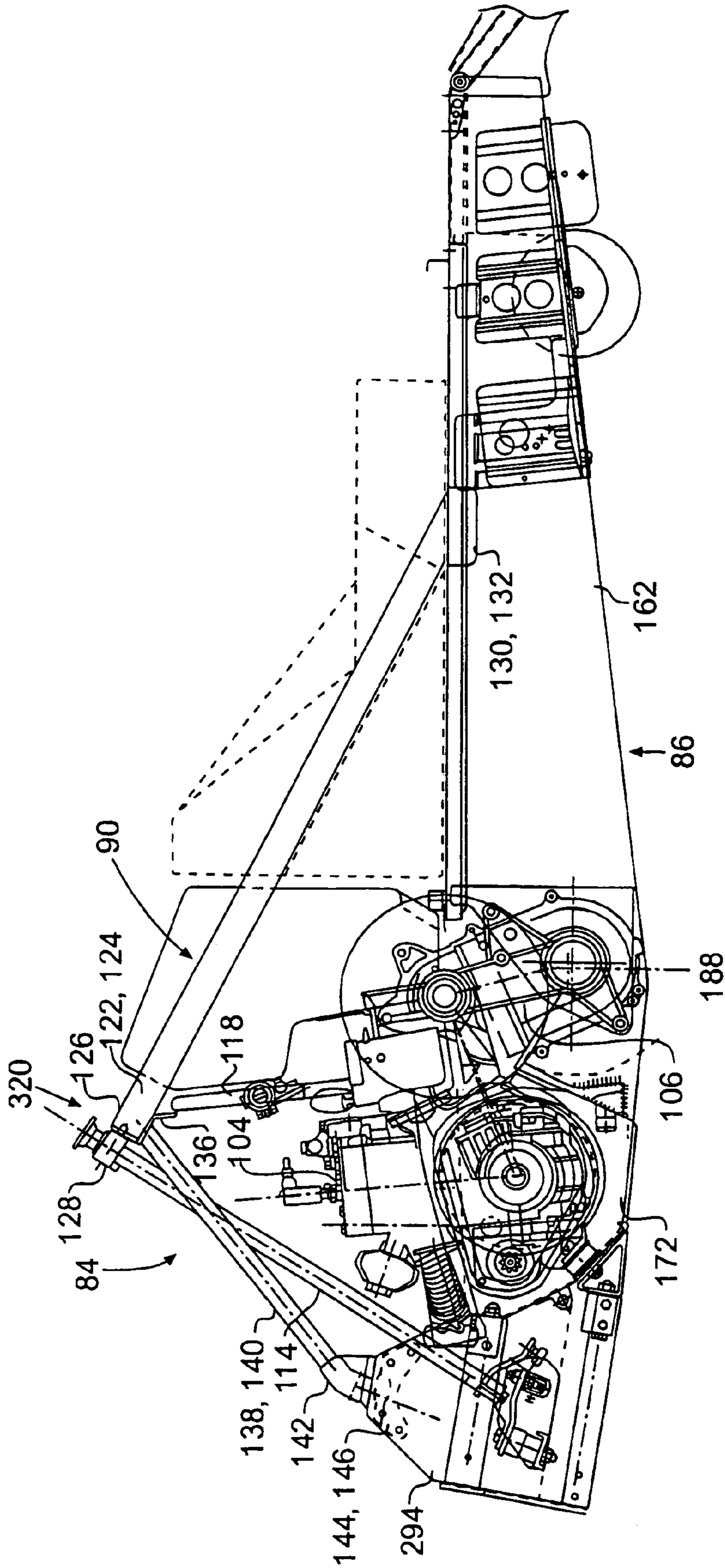


FIG. 18



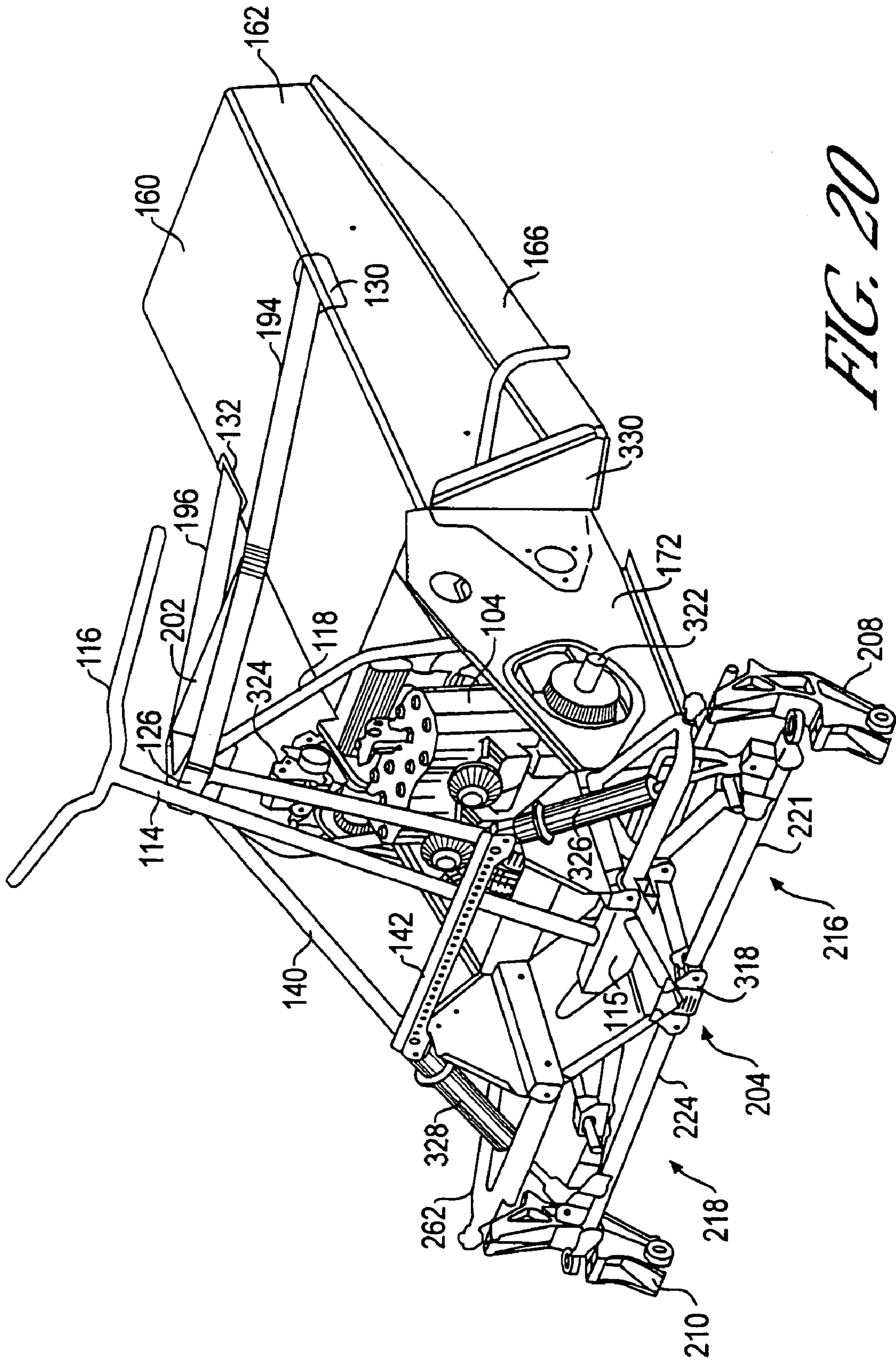


FIG. 20





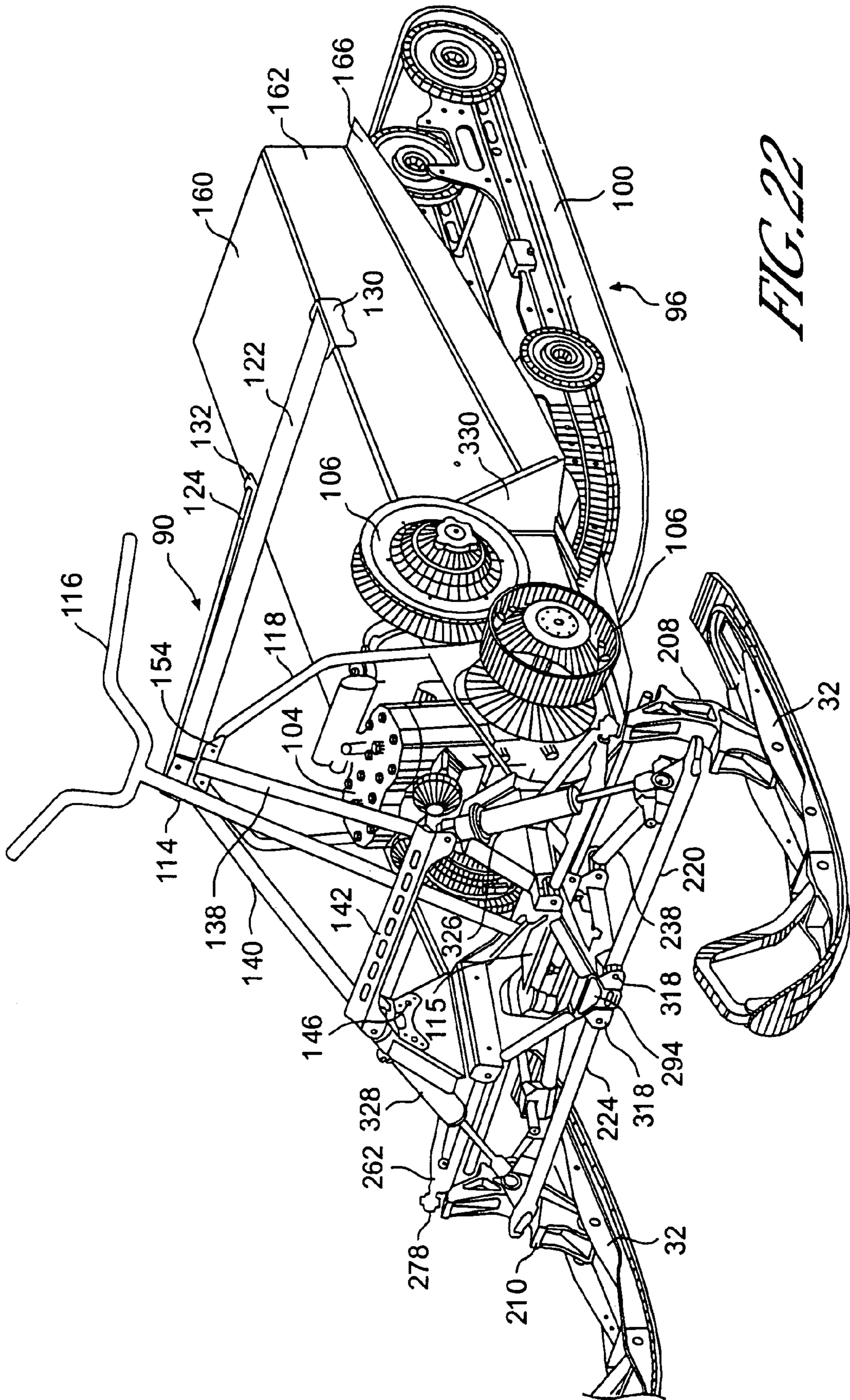


FIG. 22

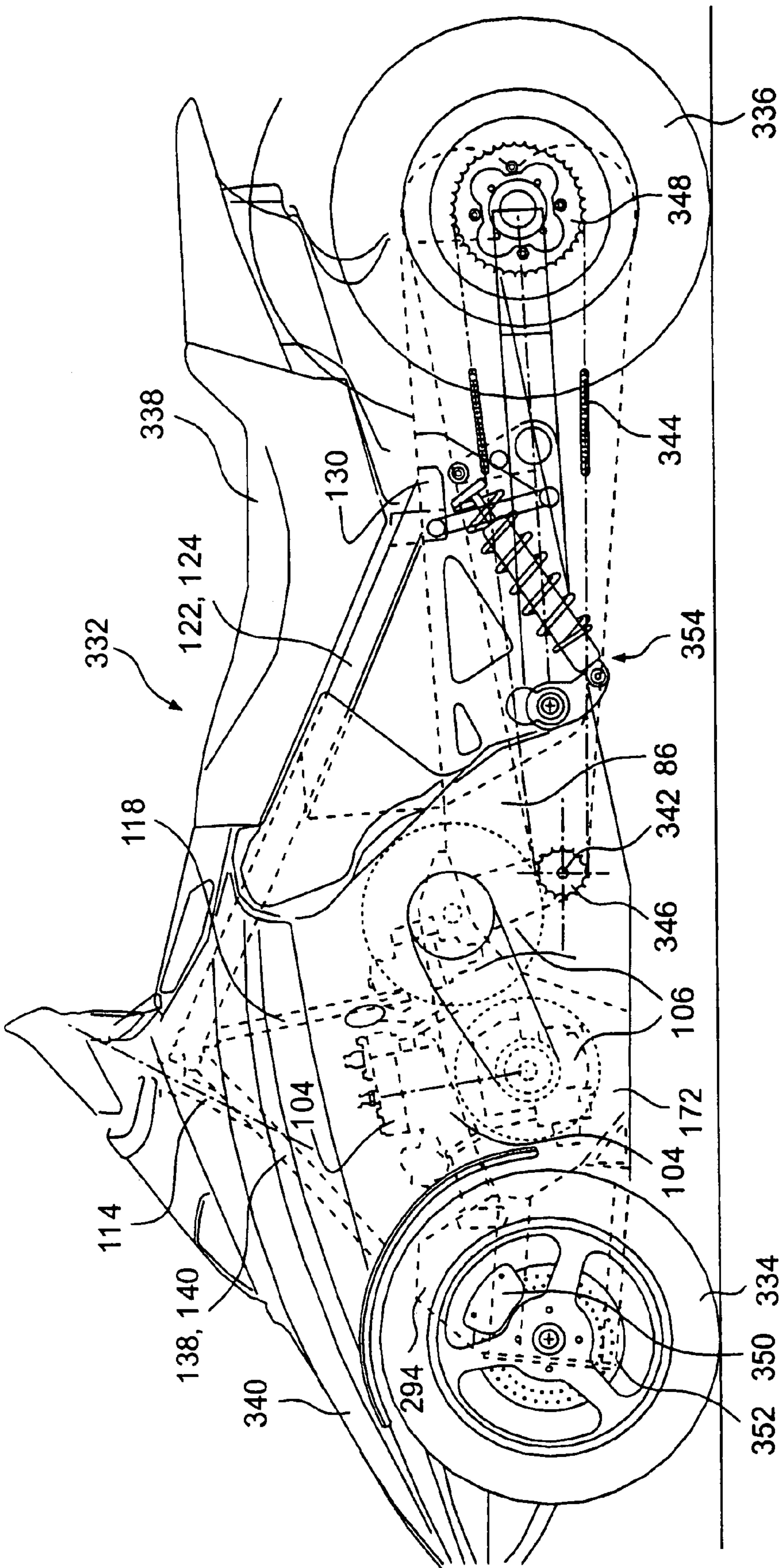


FIG. 23



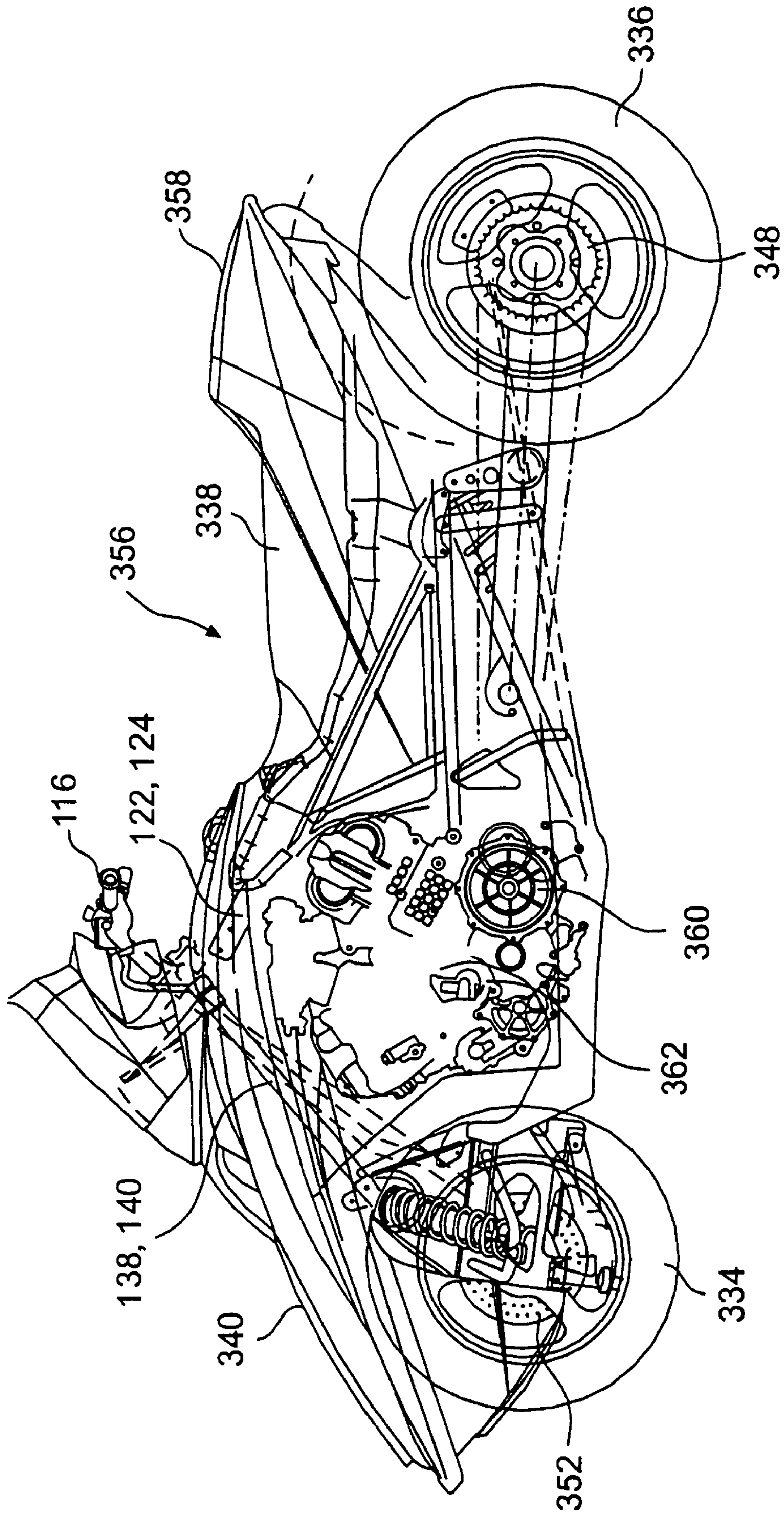
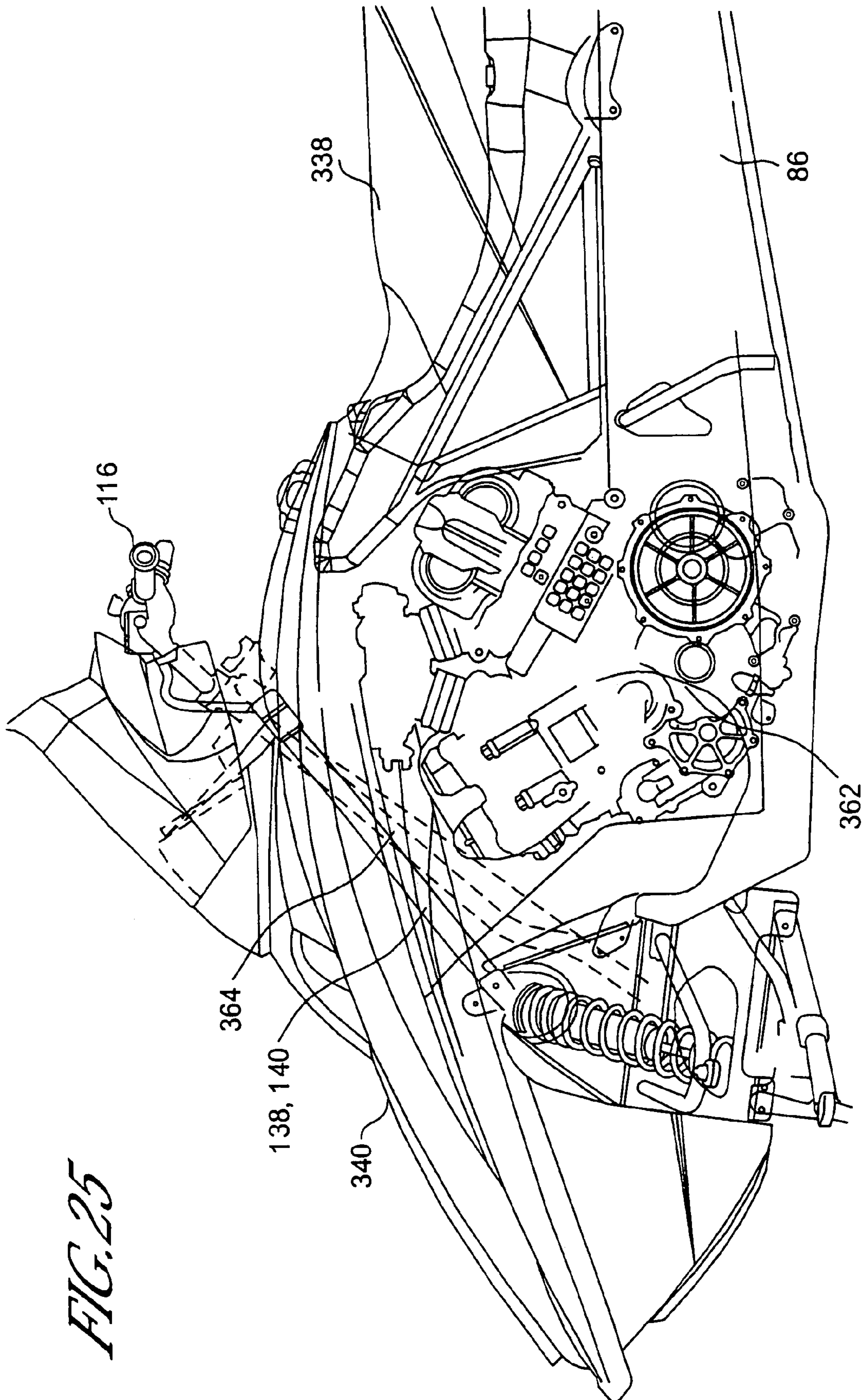


FIG. 24



*FIG. 25*

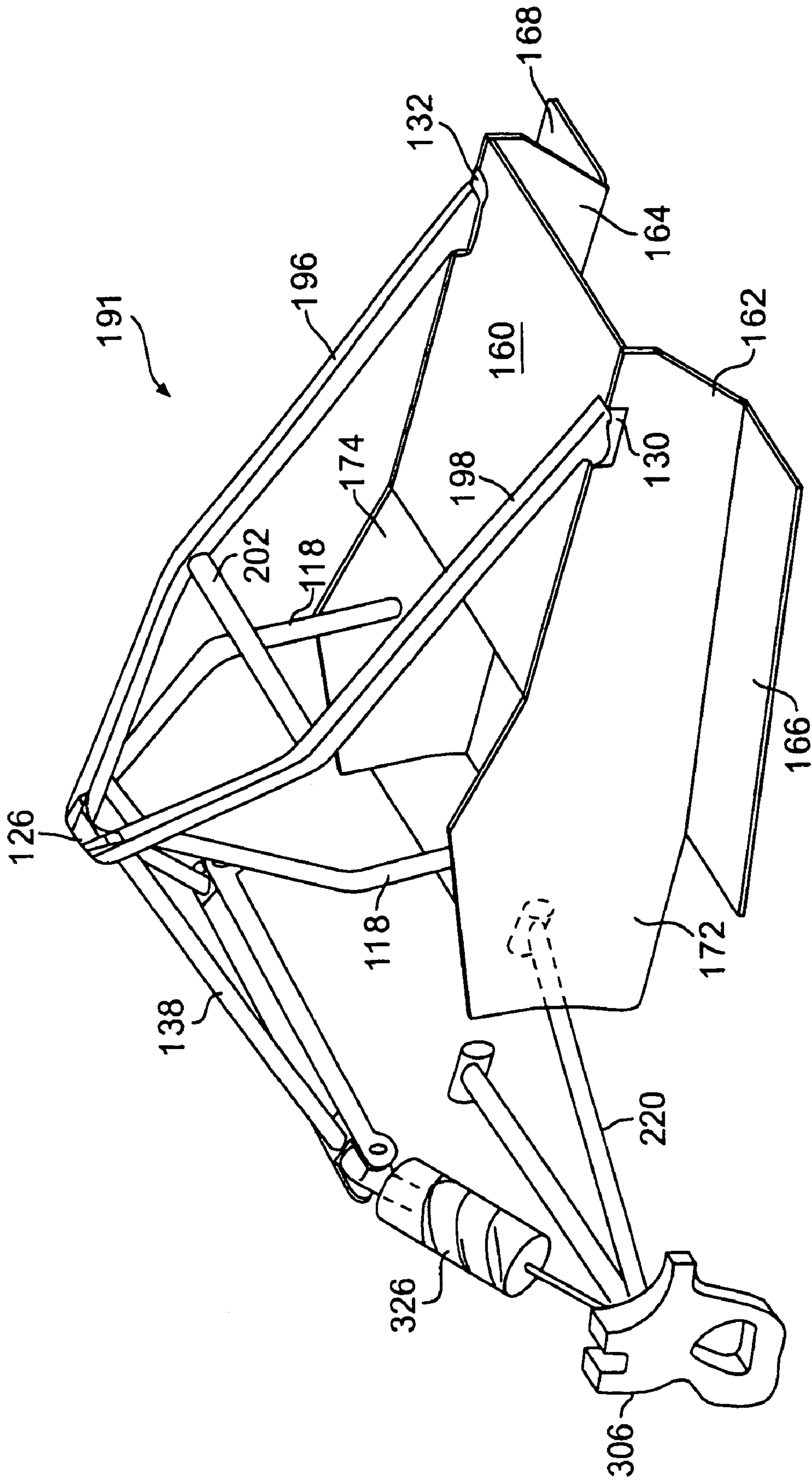


FIG. 26



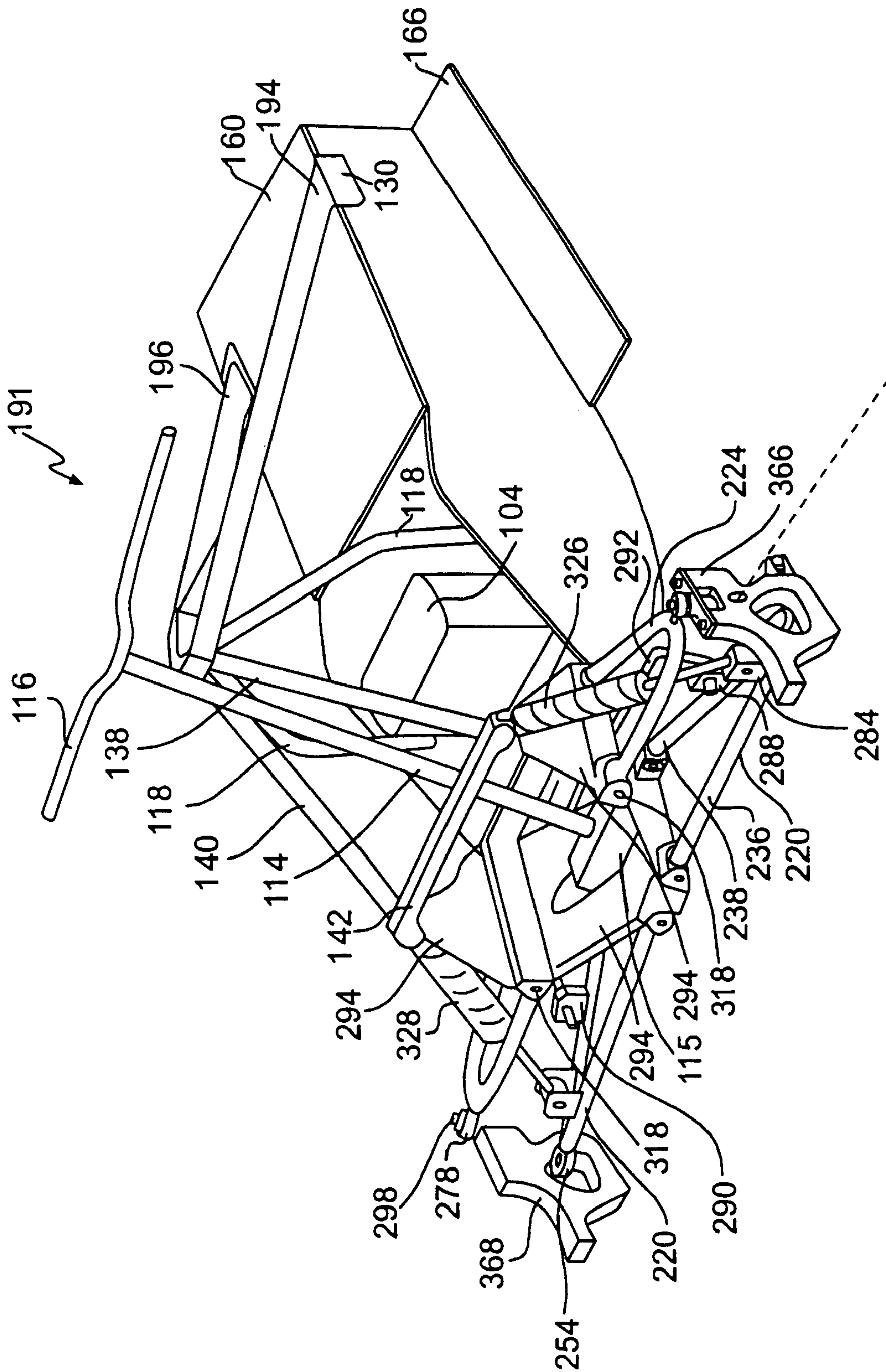


FIG. 27



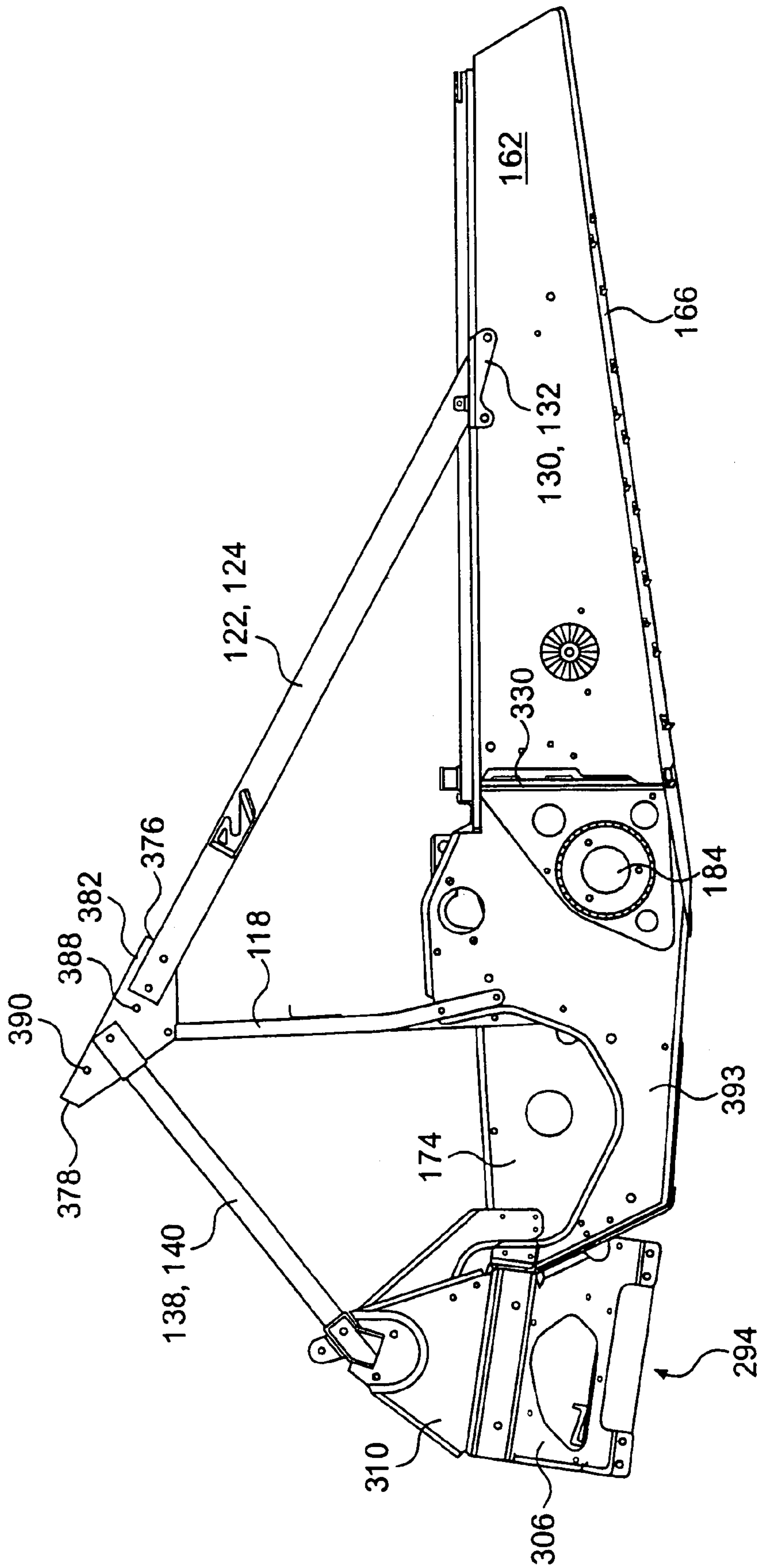


FIG. 29



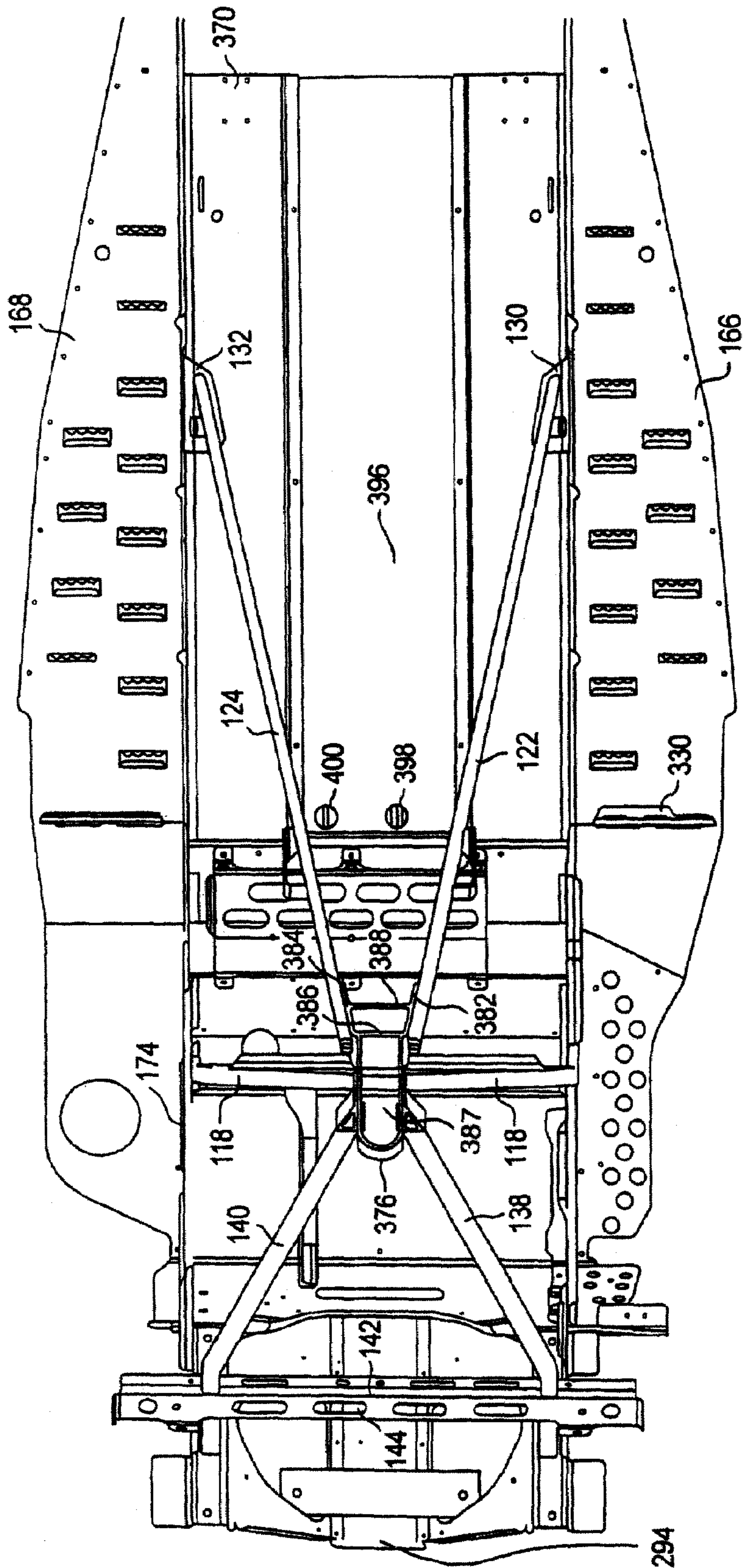


FIG. 30



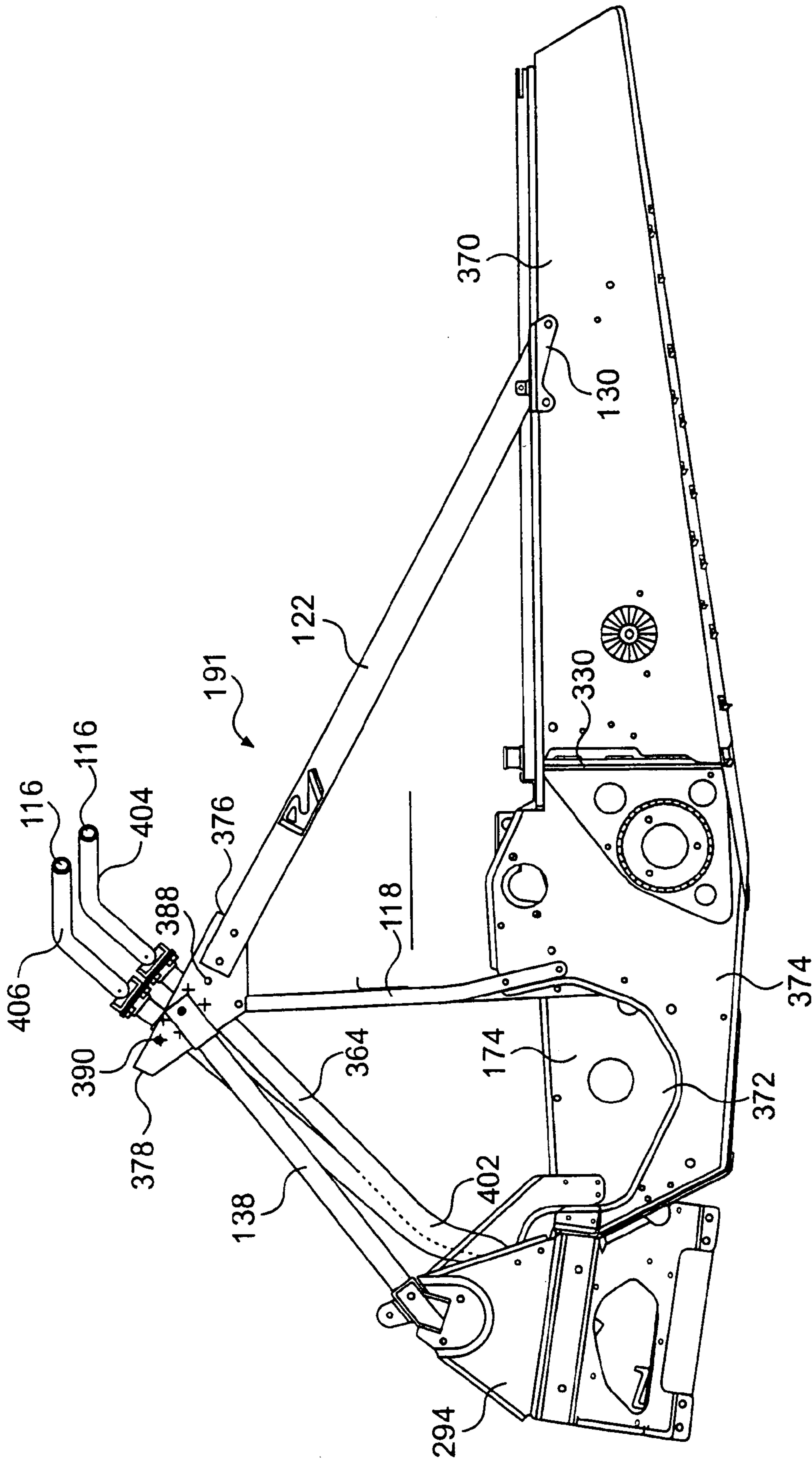
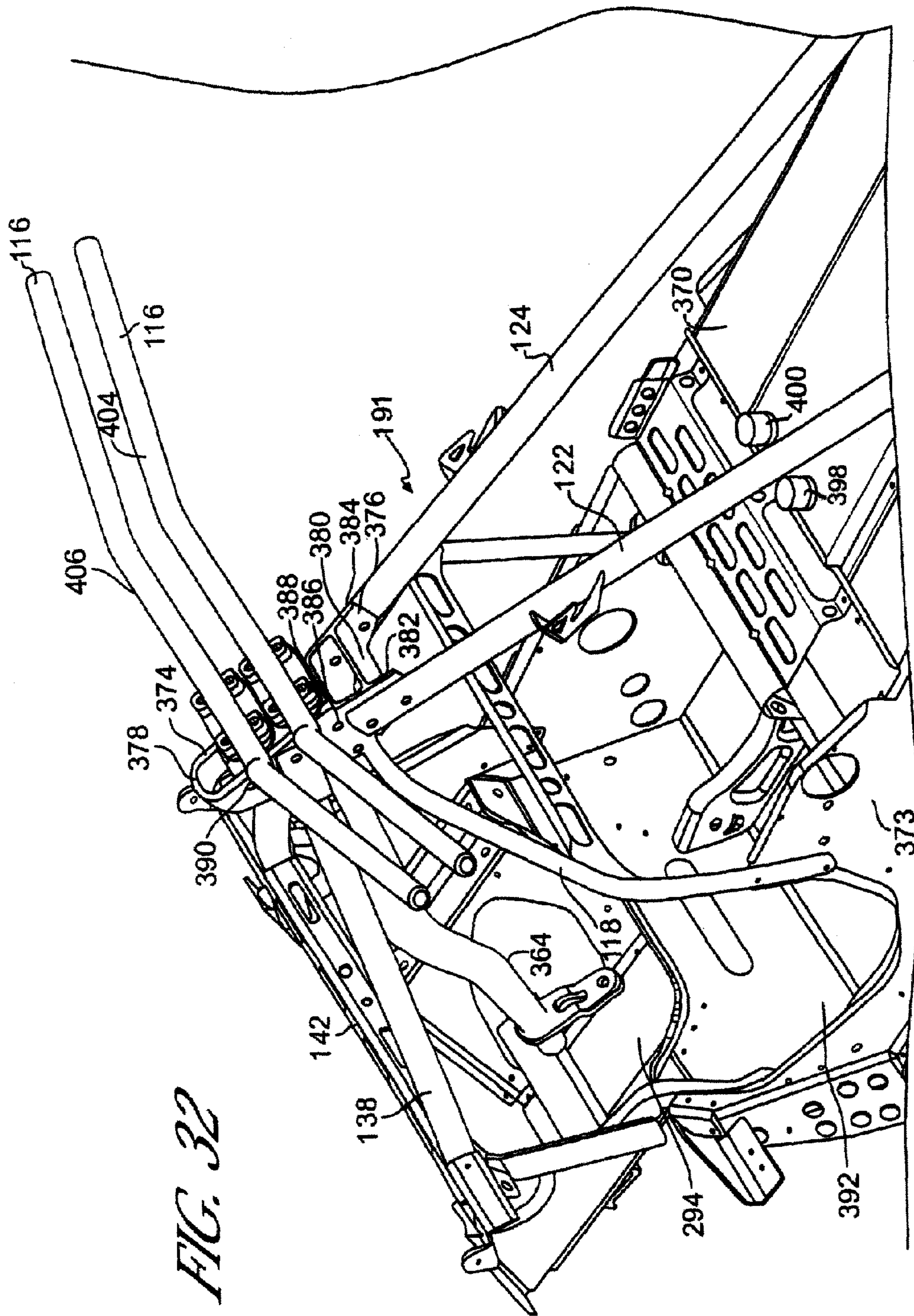


FIG. 31



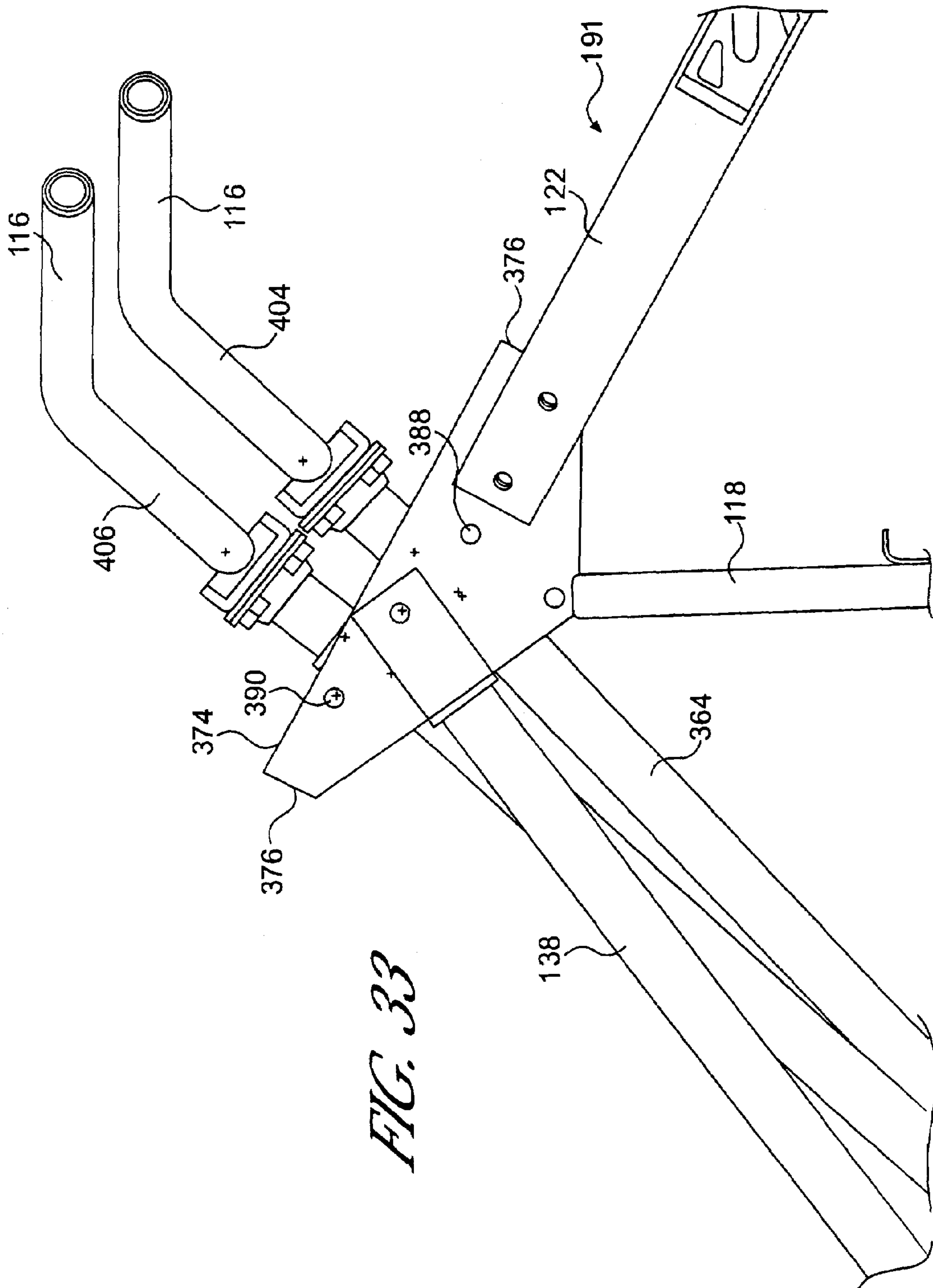


FIG. 33



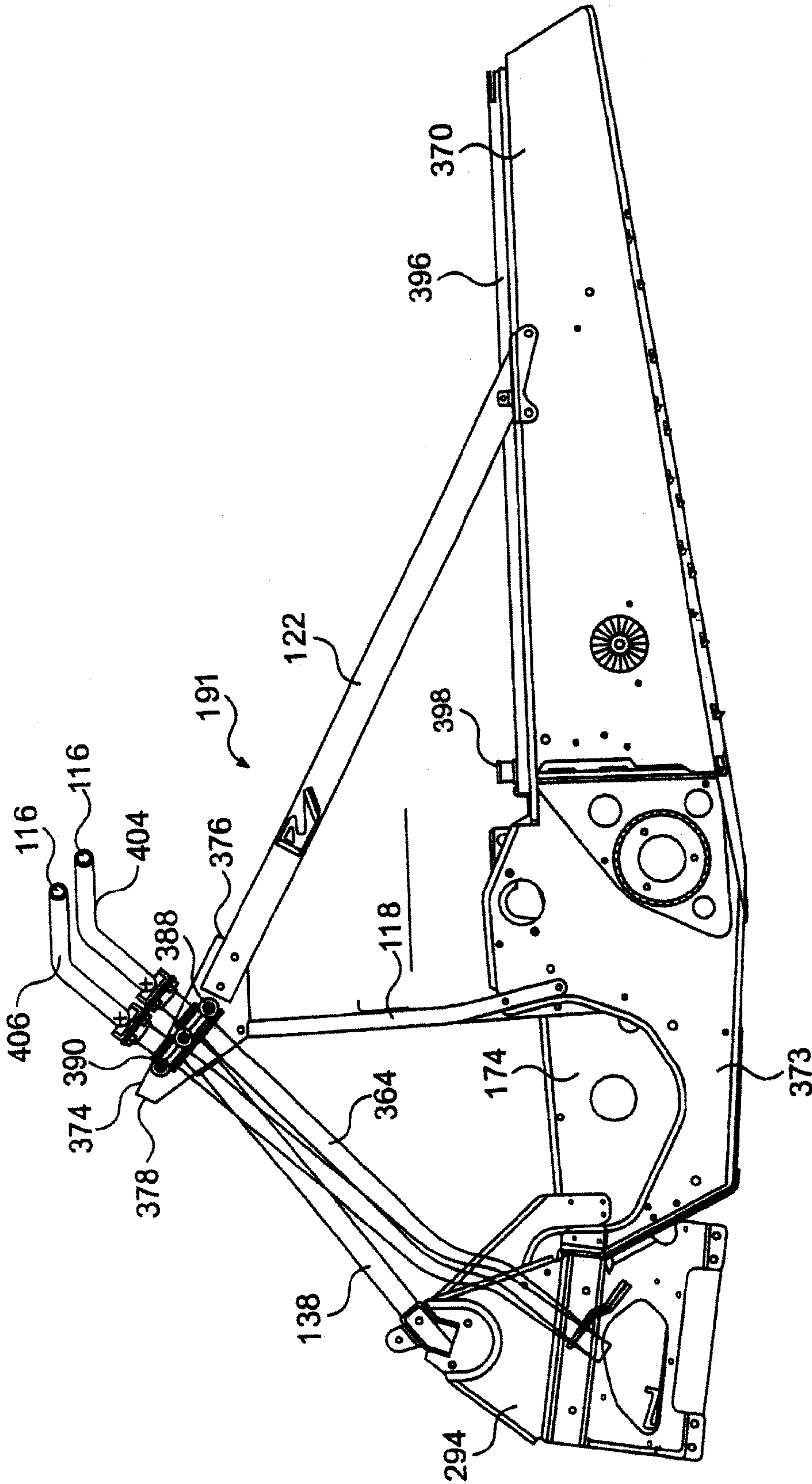
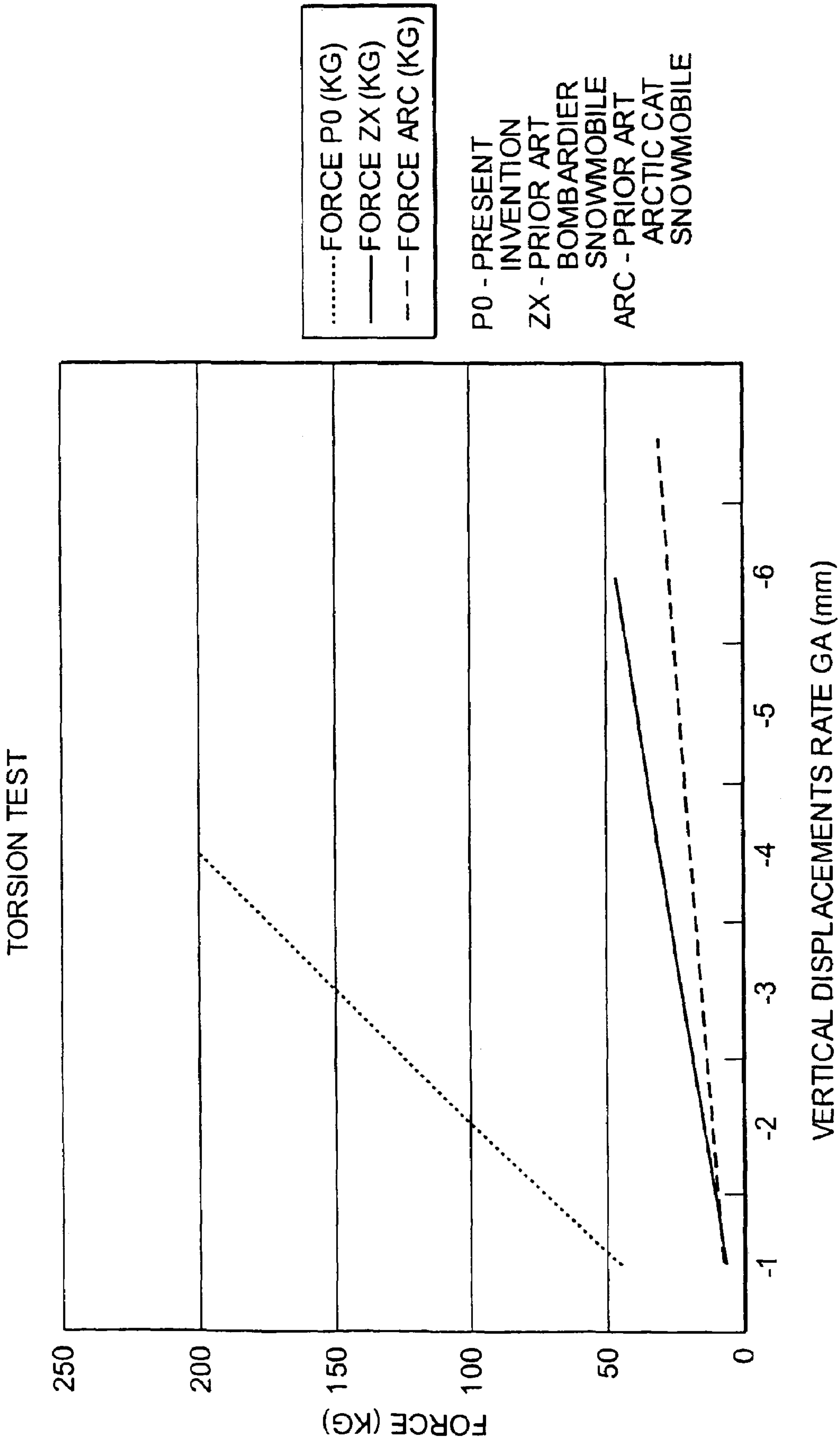


FIG. 34





..... FORCE P0 (KG)  
—— FORCE ZX (KG)  
--- FORCE ARC (KG)

P0 - PRESENT INVENTION  
ZX - PRIOR ART BOMBARDIER SNOWMOBILE  
ARC - PRIOR ART ARCTIC CAT SNOWMOBILE

*FIG. 35*

**FRAME CONSTRUCTION FOR A VEHICLE**

This application is a continuation application of U.S. application Ser. No. 09/877,212, filed on Jun. 11, 2001. Through Ser. No. 09/877,212, this application claims priority to U.S. application Ser. No. 60/237,384, filed Oct. 4, 2000, and is a continuation-in-part of U.S. application Ser. No. 09/472,133, entitled "IMPROVED VEHICLE" filed on Dec. 23, 1999, now abandoned, the entire contents of both applications are incorporated herein by reference. Through U.S. application Ser. No. 09/472,133, this application claims priority to Canadian Patent Application No. 2,256,944, filed Dec. 23, 1998, the entire contents of which are incorporated herein by reference. The present application also incorporates by reference U.S. application Ser. No. 09/472,134, entitled "SNOWMOBILE," filed Dec. 23, 1999, and U.S. patent application Ser. No. 60/230,432, entitled "A NOVEL THREE-WHEELED VEHICLE," filed Sep. 6, 2000.

**FIELD OF THE INVENTION**

The present invention relates to the construction of vehicles such as snowmobiles, all terrain vehicles ("ATVs"), and other similar vehicles. More specifically, the present invention concerns the construction of a frame and related structural elements that enhance the ruggedness and ability of such vehicles to operate across a wide variety of different terrains and under a wide variety of conditions. In addition, the present invention concerns the design and construction of a frame for snowmobiles, ATVs, and related vehicles that facilitate the construction of such vehicles with an improved rider positioning.

**DESCRIPTION OF RELATED ART AND GENERAL BACKGROUND**

Snowmobiles, ATVs, and related vehicles (hereinafter, "recreational vehicles," although the appellation should not be construed to be limited only to the vehicles or type of vehicles described herein) often function under similar operating conditions. Despite this, snowmobiles, ATVs, and other recreational vehicles often do not share a common design approach or a commonality of components. This is due, in large part, to the different stresses and strains (mainly at the extremes) that the different vehicles experience during routine operation.

Specifically, snowmobiles are designed with frame assemblies and suspensions that easily absorb the shock of obstacles encountered on groomed trails and in deep snow. They are also designed to handle the forces generated when the snowmobile is driven aggressively (e.g., under racing conditions). In addition, their frame assemblies are designed to provide optimum steering and performance in snow, whether on groomed snowmobile trails (packed snow) or in ungroomed, off-trail areas (powder or natural snow).

ATVs, on the other hand, are designed with suspensions and frame assemblies that are expected to absorb the type of momentarily intense forces associated with more rugged terrain, specifically of the type encountered in forests and woodland environments. In addition, an ATV frame is designed to withstand forces associated with significant torsional stresses that are typical when an ATV straddles large objects or when the wheels are disposed at different elevations because of the extreme terrain in which the ATV often operates.

It should be kept in mind that the design parameters of the frame assemblies for these two vehicles are also different. In

a snowmobile, the frame at the rear of the vehicle is only about 15 inches wide. This is sufficient to cover the endless track that propels the vehicle and to provide a seating area for the driver. The narrow width, however, imposes certain design restrictions on the vehicle. ATVs, on the other hand, are designed with a significantly wider base, which is typically 50 inches or more. This width also imposes certain design restrictions on the ATV.

Snowmobiles and ATVs are also designed with different centers of gravity. In the typical snowmobile, the center of gravity is very low. This assists the snowmobile rider when he or she is on a slope or in a turn because the snowmobile will naturally resist the tendency to lean or tip. ATVs, on the other hand, like off-road trucks and the like, are expected to traverse taller objects. Accordingly, their frames are designed so that the engine and seating area is further from the ground than a snowmobile. Thus, ATVs have higher centers of gravity.

Naturally, since both vehicles are designed with off-road use in mind, there are similarities between the two. Both are provided with rugged frames. Moreover, both are provided with strong suspensions. Despite this, there have been few vehicles designed that capitalize on these similarities.

Recognizing this basic similarity between the two vehicles, some after-market designers have developed kits that permit snowmobiles to be converted to ATVs and vice-versa. However, such kits are limited in their effectiveness because the two vehicles are so completely different from one another in their basic designs. The resulting, converted vehicles suffer from drawbacks that are associated with the purpose for which the primary vehicle was designed. For example, a snowmobile converted to an ATV is not expected to be able to traverse the same type of terrain as a pure ATV. Similarly, an ATV that has been converted to a snowmobile is not expected to be able to traverse the same terrain that a pure snowmobile can.

Partly due to the consumer's use of snowmobiles in the winter and ATVs in the summer, the evolution of both snowmobiles and ATVs has converged in recent years. Also, in recent years, designers have begun to apply the same basic design concepts to both vehicle types. What has resulted is a recognition that vehicles may be designed that incorporate many of the same structural elements and follow very similar design approaches.

The basis for the present invention stems from this basic recognition.

**SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION**

It is, therefore, an object of the present invention to provide a frame assembly with a tunnel, an engine cradle disposed forward of the tunnel and connected thereto, and a sub-frame disposed forward of the engine cradle and connected thereto. The frame assembly further includes a forward support assembly extending upwardly from the sub-frame, an upper column extending upwardly from the engine cradle to connect with the forward support assembly, and a rear brace assembly extending upwardly from the tunnel to connect with the forward support assembly and the upper column.

It is another object of the present invention to provide a frame assembly wherein the forward support assembly, the upper column, and the rear brace assembly connect at an apex above the upper column.

Another object of the present invention is to provide a frame assembly where the forward support assembly and the rear brace assembly form a pyramidal construction.



A further object of the present invention is to provide a frame assembly further including a steering bracket connected at the apex for supporting a steering shaft at its upper end. In an alternate embodiment, the steering bracket may include a plurality of pairs of holes for positioning of the steering shaft in a plurality of positions.

One other object of the present invention is to provide a frame assembly that also includes an engine disposed in the engine cradle and an endless track operatively connected to the engine and disposed beneath the tunnel for propulsion. In this embodiment, a pair of skis are operatively connected to a steering device for steering.

Still another object of the present invention is to provide a frame assembly with an engine disposed in the engine cradle and a rear wheel operatively connected to the engine and disposed beneath the tunnel for propulsion. In this embodiment, two front wheels operatively connected to a steering device for steering.

It is yet another object of the present invention to provide a frame assembly for a vehicle that includes a tunnel and an engine cradle adapted to receive an engine therein. A rear brace assembly is attached to the tunnel at a point between its front and rear ends and extends upwardly therefrom. A forward support assembly is attached to the rear brace assembly and extends forwardly and downwardly therefrom. In a further variation of this frame assembly, the rear brace assembly comprises a left and a right leg and the forward support assembly comprises a left and a right leg. The left and right legs of the rear brace assembly and the forward support assembly connect to one another at an apex to form a pyramidal structure above the tunnel and engine cradle.

Still other objects of the present invention will be made apparent by the discussion that follows.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The invention will be more fully described in conjunction with the following drawings wherein:

FIG. 1 is a side-view schematic illustration of a prior art snowmobile, showing the prior art positioning of a rider thereon;

FIG. 2 is a side view illustration of the exterior of a snowmobile constructed according to the teachings of the present invention, also showing the positioning of a rider thereon;

FIG. 3 is an overlay comparison between the a prior art snowmobile (of the type depicted in FIG. 1) and a snowmobile constructed according to the teachings of the present invention (as shown in FIG. 2), illustrating the difference in passenger positioning, among other features;

FIG. 4 is an exploded view of a frame assembly representative of the type of construction typical of a snowmobile assembled according to the teachings of the prior art (specifically, the view illustrates the components of a 2000 model year Ski-Doo® Mach™ Z made by Bombardier Inc. of Montréal, Québec, Canada);

FIG. 5 is a side view schematic illustration of the snowmobile illustrated in FIG. 2, with the fairings and external details removed to show some of the internal components of the snowmobile and their positional relationship to one another;

FIG. 6 is a perspective illustration of a portion of the frame assembly of the present invention, specifically the portion disposed toward the rear of the vehicle;

FIG. 7 is a perspective illustration of a forward support frame, which connects with the portion of the frame assembly depicted in FIG. 6;

FIG. 8 is a front view illustration of an upper column of the frame assembly shown in FIG. 6;

FIG. 9 is a left side view illustration of the upper column depicted in FIG. 8;

FIG. 10 is a right side view illustration of the upper column shown in FIG. 8;

FIG. 11 is a perspective illustration, from the front left side, of a tunnel portion of the frame assembly of the present invention;

FIG. 12 is another perspective illustration, from the rear left side, of the tunnel portion of the present invention shown in FIG. 11;

FIG. 13 is a perspective illustration, from the front left side, showing the combination of the frame assembly depicted in FIG. 6 connected to the tunnel portion depicted in FIGS. 11 and 12;

FIG. 14 is a perspective illustration, from the rear left side, showing the combination of the frame assembly depicted in FIG. 6 connected to the tunnel portion depicted in FIGS. 11 and 12 and also showing a portion of a front suspension assembly;

FIG. 15 is a perspective illustration, from the front left side, of some of the components that are part of the front suspension assembly depicted in FIG. 14;

FIG. 16 is a perspective illustration, from the front left side, of a portion of a sub-frame that is part of the front suspension assembly illustrated in FIG. 15;

FIG. 17 is another perspective illustration, from the front left side, of the front suspension assembly for a snowmobile, constructed according to the teachings of the present invention, showing the positional relationship between the parts illustrated in FIG. 15 and the sub-frame illustrated in FIG. 16;

FIG. 18 is a side view schematic of the frame assembly of the present invention showing the positional relationship between the frame assembly and the engine, among other components;

FIG. 19 is a perspective illustration, from the left side, of the frame assembly according to the teachings of the present invention, also showing the positional relationship between the frame assembly, the engine, and the front suspension;

FIG. 20 is another perspective illustration, from the front left side, of the combined frame assembly and tunnel portion constructed according to the teachings of the present invention, also showing the positional relationship between the frame assembly, the engine, and the front suspension;

FIG. 21 is a front perspective illustration of the embodiment depicted in FIG. 20;

FIG. 22 is a perspective illustration of a slightly different embodiment from the one depicted in FIG. 20;

FIG. 23 is a schematic side view illustration of the frame assembly of the present invention as embodied in a wheeled vehicle;

FIG. 24 is a schematic side view illustration of the frame assembly of the present invention as embodied in a slightly modified version of a wheeled vehicle;

FIG. 25 is an enlarged side view illustration of the frame assembly of the present invention as embodied in the wheeled vehicle shown in FIG. 24;

FIG. 26 is a perspective illustration, from the left rear, of the frame assembly of the present invention, showing some of the detail of the front suspension incorporated into the wheeled vehicle shown in FIGS. 23 and 24;

FIG. 27 is a perspective illustration, from the front left, showing the frame assembly of the present invention as depicted in FIG. 26;



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FIG. 28 is a perspective illustration, from the rear left side of an alternate embodiment of the frame assembly of the present invention;

FIG. 29 is a side view illustration of the frame assembly shown in FIG. 28;

FIG. 30 is a top view of the frame assembly depicted in FIG. 28;

FIG. 31 is a side view illustration of the frame assembly shown in FIG. 29, illustrating the variable positioning of the handlebars that is possible with this embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 32 is a perspective illustration of the embodiment shown in FIG. 31, showing in greater detail the variations in positioning of the handlebars that is made possible by the construction of the present invention;

FIG. 33 is a close-up side-view detail of the connection point between the handlebars and the frame assembly of the present invention, illustrating the variable positioning of the handlebars;

FIG. 34 is a further illustration of the variable positioning feature of the present invention; and

FIG. 35 is a graph showing the vertical displacement rate of the frame of the present invention in comparison with a prior art Bombardier snowmobile (the ZX™ series) and a prior art snowmobile made by Arctic Cat.

#### DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Before delving into the specific details of the present invention, it should be noted that the conventions “left,” “right,” “front,” and “rear” are defined according to the normal, forward travel direction of the vehicle being discussed. As a result, the “left” side of a snowmobile is the same as the left side of the rider seated in a forward-facing position on the vehicle (or travelling in a forward direction on the vehicle).

FIG. 1 illustrates a rider operator 10 sitting on a prior art snowmobile 12. Rider 10 is positioned on seat 14, with his weight distributed over endless track 16. Motor 18 (shown in general detail) is located over skis 20. As with any snowmobile, endless track 16 is operatively connected to motor (or engine) 18 to propel snowmobile 12 over the snow. Motor or engine 18 typically is a two-stroke internal combustion engine. Alternatively, a 4-stroke internal combustion engine may be substituted therefor. In addition, any suitable engine may be substituted therefor.

FIG. 2 provides a side view of a snowmobile 22 constructed according to the teachings of the present invention. Here, rider/operator 24 is shown in a more forward, motor cross racing-like position, which is one of the aspects of the present invention. In this position, the weight of operator 24 is forward of the position of rider 10 in the prior art example.

The positioning of rider 24 closer to motor 36 offers several advantages that are not achieved by the prior art. For example, since rider 24 is positioned closer to the engine 36, the center of gravity of rider 24 is closer to the center of gravity of the vehicle, which is often at the drive axle of the vehicle or near thereto. In other words, rider 24 has his weight distributed more evenly over the center of gravity of the vehicle. As a result, when the vehicle traverses rough terrain, rider 24 is better positioned so that he does not experience the same impact from an obstacle as rider 10 on snowmobile 12. The improved rider positioning illustrated in FIG. 2 also improves the rider's ability to handle the vehicle.

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FIG. 2 illustrates the basic elements of snowmobile 22. Snowmobile 22 includes an endless track 26 at its rear for propulsion. A rear suspension 28 connects endless track 26 to the vehicle frame. Snowmobile 22 also includes a front suspension 30. Skis 32, which are operatively connected to handlebars 34, are suspended from the front suspension 30 for steering the vehicle. A motor or engine (preferably, an internal combustion engine) 36 is located at the front of snowmobile 22, above skis 32. Operator 24 is seated on a seat 38, which is positioned above the endless track 26.

Three positional points of particular relevance to the present invention are also shown in FIG. 2. Specifically, seat position 40, foot position 42, and hand position 44 of operator 24 are shown. In the modified seating position of operator 24, which is made possible by the teachings of the present invention, hand position 44 is forward of foot position 42, which is forward of seat position 40. The three positions define three angles, a, b, and c between them that help to define the seating position of operator 24, which permits rider 24 to be closer to center of gravity 45 of the vehicle. Moreover, hand position 44 is forward of center of gravity 45 of snowmobile 22.

FIG. 3 provides an overlay between prior art snowmobile 12 and snowmobile 22 constructed according to the teachings of the present invention. Rider 10 (of prior art snowmobile 12) is shown in solid lines while operator 24 (of snowmobile 22) is shown in dotted lines for comparison. The comparative body positions of rider 10 and operator 24 are shown. As is apparent, the present invention permits the construction of a snowmobile 22 where the rider 24 is in a more forward position. Moreover seat position 40, foot position 42, and hand position 44 differ considerably from seat position 46, foot position 48, and hand position 50 in the prior art snowmobile 12. In this position, the center of gravity of operator 24 is closer to center of gravity 45 of snowmobile 22 than in the prior art example.

As a basis for comparison with the figures that provide the details of the present invention, FIG. 4 provides an exploded view of a frame assembly 52 for a snowmobile constructed according to the teachings of the prior art. Frame assembly 52 includes, as its major components, a tunnel 54 and an engine cradle 56. As illustrated, engine cradle 56 is positioned in front of tunnel 54. Engine cradle 56 receives motor 18.

As shown in FIG. 4, tunnel 54 is basically an inverted U-shaped structure with a top plate 58 integrally formed with left and right side plates 60, 62, respectively. Top plate 58 provides the surface onto which seat 14 is mounted, as would be known to those skilled in the art. Foot boards 64 (of which only the left foot board is visible in FIG. 4) are integrally formed with the side plates 60, 62 and extend outwardly, perpendicular to the plane of side plates 60, 62. Foot boards 64 provide a location on which rider 10 may place his feet during operation of snowmobile 12. While top plate 58, side plates 60, 62, and foot boards 64 are preferably formed from aluminum, any suitable alternative material may be used, as would be recognized by those skilled in the art. Moreover, while top plate 58, side plates 60, 62 and footboards 64 are shown as an integral structure, an integral construction is not required. Instead, top plate 58, side plates 60, 62, and foot boards 64 may be separately manufactured and connected to one another by any suitable means known in the art.

FIG. 4 also shows that engine cradle 56 is connected to tunnel 54 by any suitable means known to those skilled in the art. For example, engine cradle 56 may be welded or bolted to tunnel 54. Engine cradle includes a bottom plate 66



and left and right side walls **68, 70**, which are provided with left and right openings **72, 74**, respectively. Left opening **72** is provided so that the shafts for the transmission (typically a continuously variable transmission or CVT) may extend outwardly from left wall **68**. The shafts that connect the engine **18** to the transmission pass through left opening **72**. A gearbox (not shown) typically is provided on the right side of snowmobile **10**. The shafts that connect engine **18** to the gearbox pass through right opening **74**. Left and right openings **72, 74** also allow heat from engine **18** to be radiated from engine cradle **56**, which assists in cooling engine **18**.

As FIG. 4 illustrates, left side wall **68** is provided with a beam **76** that is removably connected thereto. Beam **76** may be removed during servicing, for example, to facilitate access to the engine components and peripheral elements disposed within left opening **72**.

FIG. 4 also illustrates the placement of a handlebar support element **78**, which connects to the rear of engine cradle **56**. Handlebar support element **78** is generally an inverted U-shaped structure that extends upwardly from the combined engine cradle **56** and tunnel **54**. A bracket **80** is positioned at the midpoint of handlebar support element **78** and provides structural support for handlebars **82**, which is used to steer snowmobile **12**.

To provide an improved driver positioning, as described above, the inventors of the present invention appreciated the advantages of moving handlebars **82** forward of the position shown in FIG. 1. To do this, however, required a novel approach to the construction of frame assembly **52** of snowmobile **12**. The redesign resulted in the present invention, which is described in detail below.

As illustrated in FIG. 5, snowmobile **22** incorporates a completely redesigned frame assembly **84**. Frame assembly **84** includes, among other elements, tunnel **86**, engine cradle **88**, and over-arching frame elements **90**. As with snowmobile **12**, snowmobile **22** includes a seat **94** on which rider **24** sits while operating snowmobile **22**. Tunnel **86** is connected to a rear suspension **96** that contains a number of wheels **98** disposed on a slide frame **100** around which an endless track **102** rotates to propel snowmobile **22** across the snow.

Endless track **102** is connected to engine **104** (preferably a two or four stroke internal combustion engine) positioned within engine cradle **88**. Endless track **102** is connected to engine **104** through a transmission **106**, which is preferably a continuously variable transmission (or "CVT"), as is known in the art.

Two skis **108** are provided at the front of snowmobile **22** for steering. Skis **108** are connected to engine cradle **88** through a front suspension **110**. Front suspension **110** connects to skis **108** through a pivot joint **112** on the top of skis **108**. Skis **108** are operatively connected to a steering shaft **114** that extends over engine **104**. Steering shaft **114** is connected, in turn, to handlebars **116**, which are used by operator **24** to steer snowmobile **22**.

FIG. 6 illustrates the individual elements of rear frame assembly **84** in greater detail. Rear frame assembly **84** includes an upper column **118**, which is an inverted U-shaped structural element. If necessary, upper column **118** may be reinforced with a cross-member **120**, but this is not needed to practice the present invention. A left brace **122** and a right brace **124** are connected to a bracket **126** above upper column **118**. A bushing or bearing (or other similar element) **128** is attached to bracket **126** and accepts steering shaft **114** therethrough. It also secures steering shaft **114** to rear frame assembly **84**. Left and right braces **122, 124** include left and

right brackets **130, 132** at their lower portions. Left and right brackets **130, 132** secure left and right braces **122, 124** to tunnel **86** of snowmobile **22**.

It should be noted that, while the construction of frame assembly **84** is illustrated involves the use of tubular members, frame assembly **84** may also be constructed according to a monocoque or pseudo-monocoque technique. A monocoque construction is one where a single sheet of material is attached to an underlying frame (such as with the construction of an aircraft). The skin applied to the frame adds rigidity to the underlying frame structure. In a similar manner, a pseudo-monocoque technique provides a rigid structure by providing a frame constructed from a single sheet of material.

Instead of constructing frame assembly **84** from a number of tubular members, frame assembly **84** may be constructed from a single sheet of material (such as aluminum) that has been pressed or molded into the appropriate shape using a pseudo-monocoque manufacturing technique. As would be understood by those skilled in the art, this would result in a construction that has a high strength with a low weight.

FIG. 7 illustrates a forward support assembly **134** (also called front triangle **134**), which connects to bracket **126** and extends forwardly of bracket **126**. Forward support assembly **134** includes a bracket **136** at its rear end that connects to bracket **126** of frame assembly **84** (preferably bolted). Forward support assembly **134** also has left and right braces **138, 140** that extend forwardly and downwardly from bracket **136** and are connected thereto preferably by welding. Left and right braces **138, 140** are connected at their forward ends by a cross-member **142**, which includes a plurality of holes **144** therein to lighten the weight thereof. Left and right connecting brackets **145, 146** are connected to cross-member **142**. The left and right connecting brackets **145, 146** connect, in turn, to front suspension **110**.

FIGS. 8, 9, and 10 illustrate upper column **118** in greater detail. As described above, upper column **118** is essentially an inverted U-shaped member that is preferably tubular in shape to facilitate its construction. Upper column **118** preferably is bent into the appropriate shape from a straight tube with the dimensions shown. As would be understood by those skilled in the art, however, upper column **118** need not be made as a tubular member.

Upper column **118** has left and right legs **148, 150** that extend downwardly from an apex **152**. A bracket **154** is disposed at apex **152** for connection to bracket **126** of frame assembly **84**. Preferably, bracket **154** is welded at the apex of upper column **118** (however any other suitable attachment means is possible). Left leg **148** includes a bracket **156** at its lower-most portion that connects left leg **148** to engine cradle **88**. Similarly, right leg **150** includes a bracket **158** at its lower-most portion to connect right leg **150** to engine cradle **88**. Preferably, brackets **156, 158** are welded to upper column **118**. Left and right legs **148, 150** preferably attach to engine cradle **88** via bolts or other suitable fasteners.

FIGS. 11 and 12 illustrate tunnel **86** in greater detail. Tunnel **86** includes a top plate **160** with left and right downwardly extending side plates **162, 164**. A left foot rest **166** extends outwardly from the bottom of left side plate **162**. Similarly, a right foot rest **168** extends outwardly from the bottom portion of right side plate **164**. Left and right foot rests **166, 168** provide a location along tunnel **86** onto which rider **24** may place his or her feet while operating snowmobile **22**.

Left side plate **162** extends forwardly beyond the front portion **170** of tunnel **86** to form a left engine cradle wall **172**. Similarly, right side plate **164** extends forwardly of



front end 170 of tunnel 86 to form right engine cradle wall 174. At the lower edge of left and right engine cradle walls 172, 174, there are laterally extending portions 176, 178, which serve to strengthen left and right engine cradle walls 172, 174. Removable elements 180 extend between left foot rest 166 and left laterally extending portion 176. Removable portions 180 may or may not be removed between left foot rest 166 and left laterally extending portion 176. FIG. 11 shows removable portions 180 removed, while FIG. 12 shows removable portions 180 not removed. It should be noted that the same removable portions 180 may or may not extend between right foot rest 168 and right laterally extending portion 178.

Left engine cradle wall 172 preferably includes an opening 182 therethrough. Opening 182 permits the shafts from transmission 106 to pass therethrough. Unlike left engine cradle wall 172, right engine cradle wall 174 does not include such an opening. Instead, right engine cradle wall 174 is essentially solid. Due to its construction, right engine cradle wall 174 reflects radiant heat from engine 104 back to engine 104 to assist in minimizing heat dissipation from engine 104. Left and right openings 184, 186 are provided through left and right engine cradle walls 172, 174 so that a drive shaft 188 may pass therethrough. Drive shaft 186 connects to endless track 102 for propulsion of snowmobile 22. Opening 182 may include a member 189 about its periphery, also as illustrated in FIGS. 11 and 12, that provides clearance for the engine. Left engine cradle wall 172 also includes an opening 192 above opening 184 through which a shaft passes for part of transmission 106.

FIGS. 13 and 14 illustrate a combination of a variation of frame assembly 190 connected to tunnel 86. Frame assembly 190 includes upper column 118 as illustrated in FIGS. 8-10. However, frame assembly 190 differs somewhat from frame assembly 84. For example, left and right braces 194, 196 are shaped so that they extend outwardly from the positions defined by left and right braces 122, 124. As illustrated, left and right braces 194, 196 include elbows 198, 200. A cross-brace 202 optionally may be placed between left and right braces 194, 196 to add structural rigidity to frame assembly 190. As with frame assembly 84, a bracket 126 is provided at apex 204 where left and right braces 194, 196 meet one another. Forward support assembly 134 is the same as depicted in FIG. 7. A front engine cradle wall 206 is also shown in FIG. 13.

FIGS. 15-17 illustrate various aspects of front suspension 110 and associated structures. While the figures illustrate the embodiment preferably used in combination with snowmobile 22, it should be recognized that front suspension 110 may also be used in combination with a wheeled vehicle, as will be discussed in connection with FIGS. 23-27.

Front suspension 110 includes left and right ski legs 208, 210. Left and right ski legs 208, 210 are preferably made from aluminum and are preferably formed as extrusions. While an aluminum extrusion is preferred for left and right ski legs 208, 210, those skilled in the art would appreciate that ski legs could be made from any suitable material and in any acceptable manner that would provide similar strength and low weight characteristics. Left and right ski legs 208, 210 include holes 212, 214 through which a fastener (not shown) is disposed to pivotally connect skis 32 to snowmobile 22, as shown in FIG. 2.

Left and right ski legs 208, 210 are movably connected to left and right support arms 216, 218. Left and right suspension arms 216, 218 include lower left and right suspension support arms 220, 222 and upper left and right suspension support arms 224, 226.

As shown in FIGS. 15 and 17, lower left suspension support arm 220 connects to left ski leg at lower left attachment point 228 preferably through a ball joint (not shown) so that left ski leg 208 may pivot and rotate with respect to lower left suspension support arm 220. Similarly, lower right suspension support arm 222 connects to right ski leg 210 at lower right attachment point 230, preferably through a ball joint. Upper left suspension support arm 224 preferably attaches to left ski leg 208 at upper left attachment point 232, preferably through a ball joint or other suitable means. In addition, upper right suspension support arm 226 connects to right ski leg 210 at upper right attachment point 234 through a ball joint or other suitable means.

Lower left suspension support arm 220 includes front and rear members 236, 238, which meet at apex 240 where they connect with left lower eyelet 242. Front member 236 includes a joint 244 at an inner end, and rear member 238 includes a joint 246 also at an inner end. Similarly, lower right suspension support arm 222 includes front and rear members 248, 250, which meet at apex 252 where they connect with right lower eyelet 254. Front member 248 includes a joint 256 at an inner end and rear member 250 includes a joint 258 also at an inner end.

Upper left suspension support arm 224 includes front and rear members 260, 262, which meet at apex 264 where they connect with upper left eyelet 266. Front member 260 includes a joint 268 at an inner end, and rear member 262 includes a joint 270 also at an inner end. Similarly, upper right suspension support arm 226 includes front and rear members 272, 274, which meet at apex 276 where they connect with upper right eyelet 278. Front member 272 includes a joint 280 at an inner end and rear member 274 includes a joint 282 also at an inner end.

At a point inward from apex 240, lower left suspension support arm 220 includes a left bracket 284 that is connected to and extends partially along front and rear members 236, 238. Similarly, lower right suspension support arm 222 includes a right bracket 286 that is connected to and extends partially along front and rear members 248, 250. Slidably attached to rear member 238 of lower left suspension arm 220 is a left pivot block 288. A right pivot block 290 is slidably attached to rear member 250 of lower right suspension support arm 222. A stabilizer bar 292 is connected between left and right pivot blocks 288, 290. Stabilizer bar 292 is adapted to slide and pivot by way of left and right pivot blocks 288, 290. These blocks 288, 290 slide relative to left and right lower suspension support arms 220, 222. Left and right bushings 296, 298 are provided to allow some rotation of the components of front suspension 110. Left and right ski legs 208, 210 rotatably connect to front suspension 110 for facilitating movement of skis 32.

FIG. 16 illustrates sub-frame 294, which is essentially a unitary, V-shaped structure. Sub-frame 294, which forms a part of front suspension 110, includes a central channel 300 flanked on either side by left and right upwardly extending panels 302, 304. Left upwardly extending panel 302 includes a left lower panel 306 connected to left transition structure 308 and left triangular panel 310. Similarly, right upwardly extending panel 304 includes a right lower panel 312 connected to right transition structure 314 and right triangular panel 316. While sub-frame 294 preferably is a unitary structure (an integrally-formed structure), sub-frame 294 need not be constructed in this manner. As would be understood by those skilled in the art, sub-frame 294 may be assembled from a number of separate elements that are connected together by any suitable means such as by welding or by fasteners.



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As illustrated in FIG. 17, sub-frame 294 is an integral part of front suspension 110 and connects to left support arm 216 and right support arm 218 through a number of brackets 318 connected at various locations on sub-frame 294.

FIG. 18 is a side view of one embodiment of the completed frame assembly 84 of the present invention. As shown, over-arching frame elements 90 are connected between tunnel 86 and sub-frame 294 to establish an apex 320 to which steering shaft 114 is connected.

FIG. 19 is a perspective illustration of the embodiment of the present invention shown in FIGS. 13 and 14 to assist in understanding the scope and content of the present invention. As illustrated, drive shaft 322 extends through left opening 182 in left engine cradle wall 172. A portion of gearbox 324 is also visible. In addition, left shock absorber 326, which is connected between cross-member 142 and left support arm 216, is illustrated. Right shock absorber, which extends between cross-member 142 and right support arm 218 is visible in FIG. 20. Furthermore, left forward foot wall 330 is shown at the forward end of left foot rest 166. A similar forward foot wall may be provided on the right side of snowmobile 22 (but is not illustrated herein).

FIGS. 20 and 21 illustrate further details of the present invention by showing the various elements from slightly different perspective views. FIG. 22 illustrates the modified version of the elements of the present invention shown in FIGS. 6 and 7. Here, left and right braces 122, 124 are illustrated instead of left and right braces 194, 196. As discussed previously, left and right braces 122, 124 differ from left and right braces 194, 196 in that they are not bent but, instead, are straight elements of overarching frame 90. The same left and right braces 122, 124 are shown in FIG. 18. As would be understood by those skilled in the art, the two different embodiments of these braces are interchangeable. In addition, their shape may be altered depending on the requirements of the particular vehicle design, as would be understood by those skilled in the art.

Left and right braces 194, 196 are bent to accommodate an airbox (not shown) between them. Left and right braces 122, 124 are not bent because they do not need to accommodate an airbox.

FIG. 20 also illustrates steering gear box 115 at the bottom end of steering shaft 114 that translates the movement of handlebars 116 into a steering motion of skis 32.

FIGS. 23–27 illustrate alternate embodiments of the present invention that are designed for a wheeled vehicle 332, rather than a snowmobile 22. For the most part, the elements designed for wheeled vehicle 332 are the same as those for snowmobile 22, except for those elements required to attach wheels 334 to wheeled vehicle 332.

In the preferred embodiment of wheeled vehicle 332, the vehicle includes two front wheels 334 and a single rear wheel 336. As would be understood by those skilled in the art, however, wheeled vehicle 332 may be constructed with two rear wheels rather than one. If so, wheeled vehicle 332 would be a four-wheeled vehicle rather than the three-wheeled vehicle shown.

Wheeled vehicle 332 includes a seat 338 disposed over tunnel 86 in the same manner as snowmobile 22. The vehicle includes engine 104 at its forward end, encased by fairings 340. Fairings 340 protect engine 104 and provide wheeled vehicle 332 with an aesthetically pleasing appearance. Engine 104 is connected to CVT 106, which translates the power from engine 104 into motive power for wheeled vehicle 332.

As shown in FIG. 23, CVT 106 is connected by suitable means to drive shaft 342, which is connected to rear wheel

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336 by a drive chain 344. A sprocket 346 is connected to drive shaft 342. A similar sprocket 348 is provided on the shaft connected to rear wheel 336. Drive chain 344 is an endless chain that connects sprockets 346, 348 to one another. To stop wheeled vehicle 332 during operation, disc brakes 350 are connected to front wheels 334. Disc brakes 350 clamp onto discs 352 to slow or stop wheeled vehicle 332 in a manner known to those skilled in the art.

A rear suspension 354 is provided under tunnel 86. Rear suspension 354 absorbs shocks associated with the terrain over which wheeled vehicle 332 travels. Rear suspension 354 replaces rear suspension 28 on snowmobile 22.

FIG. 24 illustrates an alternate embodiment of wheeled vehicle 356. Wheeled vehicle 356 differs in its construction at the rear. Specifically, rear end 358 is shorter than that shown for wheeled vehicle 332. In addition, wheeled vehicle 356 includes a four stroke engine, rather than the two stroke engine 104 illustrated for wheeled vehicle 332. Also, wheeled vehicle 356 includes a manual speed transmission 360 (with a clutch) rather than continuously variable transmission 106, as illustrated with other embodiments of the present invention. Both constructions of the wheeled vehicle, as well as many other variations, are contemplated within the scope of the present invention. In addition, as discussed above, the present invention may be used with a two or four stroke engine (or any other type of engine that provides the motive power for the vehicle).

FIG. 25 illustrates in greater detail the embodiment of the present invention shown in FIG. 24.

FIGS. 26–27 illustrate the basic frame assembly contemplated for wheeled vehicles 332, 356. For either vehicle, the construction of frame assembly 191 is similar to that previously described. This embodiment differs in that left and right wheel knuckles 366, 368 are provided so that wheels 334 may be attached thereto. In most other respects, the construction of frame assembly 191 is the same as that previously described.

The variable geometry of steering shaft 364 will now be described in connection with FIGS. 28–34.

As illustrated in FIG. 28, left brace 122 and right brace 124 extend upwardly from tunnel 370 to apex 372 where they connect to variable geometry steering bracket 374. Upper column 118 extends from left engine cradle wall 393 and right engine cradle wall 174 and also connects to variable geometry steering bracket 374. Forward support assembly 134 extends from sub-frame 294 to variable geometry steering bracket 374.

Variable geometry steering bracket 374 is essentially a U-shaped element with a rear end 376 and a forward end 378. At rear end 376, a first cross-member 380 extends between left and right legs 382, 384 of variable geometry steering bracket 374 to define a closed structure. A second cross member 386 extends between left and right legs 382, 384 forward of first cross member 380 and defines a U-shaped opening 387 toward forward end 378 of variable geometry steering bracket 374. A first pair of holes 388 and a second pair of holes 390 are disposed through left and right legs 382, 382 of variable geometry steering bracket 374 and provide separate attachment points for steering shaft 364. FIG. 29 illustrates the same structures in side view and FIG. 30 illustrates the same structures in top view.

This embodiment of the frame assembly of the present invention differs from the previous embodiments in a few respects. First, left engine cradle wall 393 includes a C-shaped opening 392 instead of opening 182. C-shaped opening 392 facilitates maintenance of an engine (not shown) in engine cradle 394. Second, an elongated radiator



396 is integrated into tunnel 370. Radiator 396 includes an inlet 398 and an outlet 400 that are connected to the cooling system of the engine to assist in reducing the temperature of the coolant therein. To facilitate dissipation of heat, radiator 396 includes fins 402 on its underside.

FIG. 31 provides another side view of the frame assembly of the present invention and illustrates the two positions of steering shaft 364 made possible by the construction of variable geometry steering bracket 374. To accommodate the variable geometry of steering shaft 362 and handlebars 116, steering shaft 364 includes a bend 402 at its lower end. Steering shaft 364 passes through a bearing or bushing (not shown) at its upper end that is connected to variable geometry steering bracket 374 at either of first or second pairs of holes 388, 390. By selecting either first or second pairs of holes 388, 390, first and second handlebar positions 404, 406 are selectable. As would be recognized by those skilled in the art, however, variable geometry steering bracket 374 may be provided with greater than two pairs of holes 388, 390 to further increase the variability handlebars 116. Also, variable geometry steering bracket 374 may be provided with a construction that permits infinite variation of the position of handlebars, as would be understood by those skilled in the art, should such a construction be desired.

FIGS. 32-34 provide additional views of the variable positioning of the handlebars 116 to facilitate an understanding of the scope of the present invention.

Frame assembly 84, 190, 191 of the present invention uniquely distributes the weight loaded onto the vehicle, whether it is snowmobile 22 or one of wheeled vehicles 332, 356. Each of the main components of the frame assembly 84, 190, 191 forms a triangular or pyramidal configuration. All of the bars of the frame assembly 84, 190, 191 work only in tension and compression, without bending. Therefore, each bar of frame assembly 84, 190, 191 intersects at a common point, the bracket 126 (in the non-variable steering geometry) or variable geometry steering bracket 374. With this pyramidal shape, the present invention creates a very stable geometry.

Specifically, the structure of frame assembly 84, 190, 191 enhances the torsional and structural rigidity of the frame of the vehicle. This improves handling. Usually, with a snowmobile, there is only a small torsional moment because the width of the snowmobile is only about 15 inches. An ATV, on the other hand, has a width of about 50 inches and, as a result, experiences a significant torsional moment. Therefore, to construct a frame assembly that is useable in either a snowmobile or an ATV, the frame must be able to withstand the torsional forces associated with an ATV.

Not only does frame assembly 84, 190, 191 reduce torsional bending, it also reduces the bending moment from front to rear. The increased rigidity in both directions further improves handling.

In addition, the creation of frame assembly 84, 190, 191 has at least one further advantage in that the frame can be made lighter and stronger than prior art frame assemblies (such as frame assembly 52, which is illustrated in FIG. 4). In the conventional snowmobile, frame assembly 52 included a tunnel 54 and an engine cradle 56 that were riveted together. Because frame assembly 84, 190, 191 adds strength and rigidity to the overall construction and absorbs and redistributes many of the forces encountered by the frame of the vehicle, the panels that make up the tunnel 86 and the engine cradle 88 need not be as strong or as thick as was required for the construction of frame assembly 52.

In the front of the vehicle, left and right shock absorbers 326, 328 are connected to forward support assembly 134 so

that the forces experienced by left and right shock absorbers 326, 328 are transmitted to frame assembly 84, 190, 191. In the rear of the vehicle, the left and right braces 122, 124 are orientated with respect to the rear suspension. Upper column 118 is positioned close to the center of gravity of the vehicle's sprung weight. The sprung weight equals all of the weight loaded onto the vehicle's entire suspension. The positioning of these elements such that they transmit forces encountered at the front, middle and rear of the vehicle to an apex creates a very stable vehicle that is capable of withstanding virtually any forces that the vehicle may encounter during operation without sacrificing vehicle performance.

FIG. 35 illustrates the degree to which the rigidity of a frame constructed according to the teachings of the present invention is improved. The highest line on the graph shows that for a 100 kg load, the vertical displacement of the frame of the present invention is only -2 mm. However, in the prior art Bombardier ZX™ model snowmobile, a load of only 50 kg produced a vertical displacement of -6 mm. In addition, a load of about 30 kg on the frame for the prior art Arctic Cat® snowmobile produced a vertical displacement of -6 mm. In other words, the structural rigidity of the frame assembly of the present invention is greatly improved.

While the invention has been described by way of example embodiments, it is understood that the words which have been used herein are words of description, rather than words of limitation. Changes may be made, within the purview of the appended claims without departing from the scope and the spirit of the invention in its broader aspects. Although the invention has been described herein with reference to particular structures, materials, and embodiments, it is understood that the invention is not limited to the particulars disclosed.

What is claimed is:

1. A snowmobile, comprising:

a frame including a tunnel, an engine cradle forward of the tunnel, and a sub-frame forward of the engine cradle;

an engine mounted in the engine cradle;

a drive track disposed below and supported by the tunnel and connected operatively to the engine for propulsion of the snowmobile;

left and right suspension arms pivotally connected to the sub-frame on respective sides thereof;

left and right skis connected to the left and right suspension arms respectively;

a straddle seat disposed on the tunnel above the drive track and rearward of the engine;

a pair of footrests supported by the frame;

a steering column movably connected to the frame and operatively connected to the two skis;

a handlebar connected to the steering column;

a pyramidal brace assembly connected to the frame, the assembly including:

left and right rear legs extending forwardly and upwardly from the tunnel, each of the left and right rear legs having a front end and a rear end, the rear ends of the rear legs being spaced further from each other than the front ends of the rear legs, and

left and right front legs extending rearwardly and upwardly from the frame forward of the tunnel, each of the left and right front legs having a front end and rear end, the front ends of the front legs being spaced further from each other than the rear ends of the front legs.

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2. The snowmobile of claim 1, wherein the pyramidal brace assembly further includes a cross-member interconnecting the front legs.

3. The snowmobile of claim 1, wherein the legs of the pyramidal brace assembly form an apex not forward of the engine. 5

4. The snowmobile of claim 1, wherein the front legs of the pyramidal brace assembly are forward of and above the steering column.

5. The snowmobile of claim 1, wherein the rear ends of the front legs of the pyramidal brace assembly and the front ends of the rear legs of the pyramidal brace assembly are interconnected. 10

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6. The snowmobile of claim 1, wherein the rear ends of the front legs of the pyramidal brace assembly and the front ends of the rear legs of the pyramidal brace assembly are interconnected and form an apex not forward of the engine.

7. The snowmobile of claim 6, further comprising an upper column extending upwardly from the frame.

8. The snowmobile of claim 7, wherein the upper column forms the apex with the front ends of the rear legs of the pyramidal brace assembly and the rear ends of the front legs of the pyramidal brace assembly.

\* \* \* \* \*





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(54) **FRAME CONSTRUCTION FOR A VEHICLE**

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(\*) Notice: This patent is subject to a terminal disclaimer.

**Related U.S. Application Data**

(63) Continuation of application No. 09/877,212, filed on Jun. 11, 2001, and a continuation-in-part of application No. 09/472,133, filed on Dec. 23, 1999, now abandoned.

(60) Provisional application No. 60/237,384, filed on Oct. 4, 2000.

(30) **Foreign Application Priority Data**

Dec. 23, 1998 (CA) ..... 2256944

(51) **Int. Cl.**

**B62M 27/02** (2006.01)  
**B62J 35/00** (2006.01)  
**B62K 5/05** (2013.01)  
**B62K 5/027** (2013.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**

CPC ..... **B62J 35/00** (2013.01); **B62M 27/02** (2013.01); **B62K 5/05** (2013.01); **B62K 5/027** (2013.01)  
USPC ..... **180/184**; 180/182; 180/186; 180/190; 296/203.01; 296/205

(58) **Field of Classification Search**

None  
See application file for complete search history.

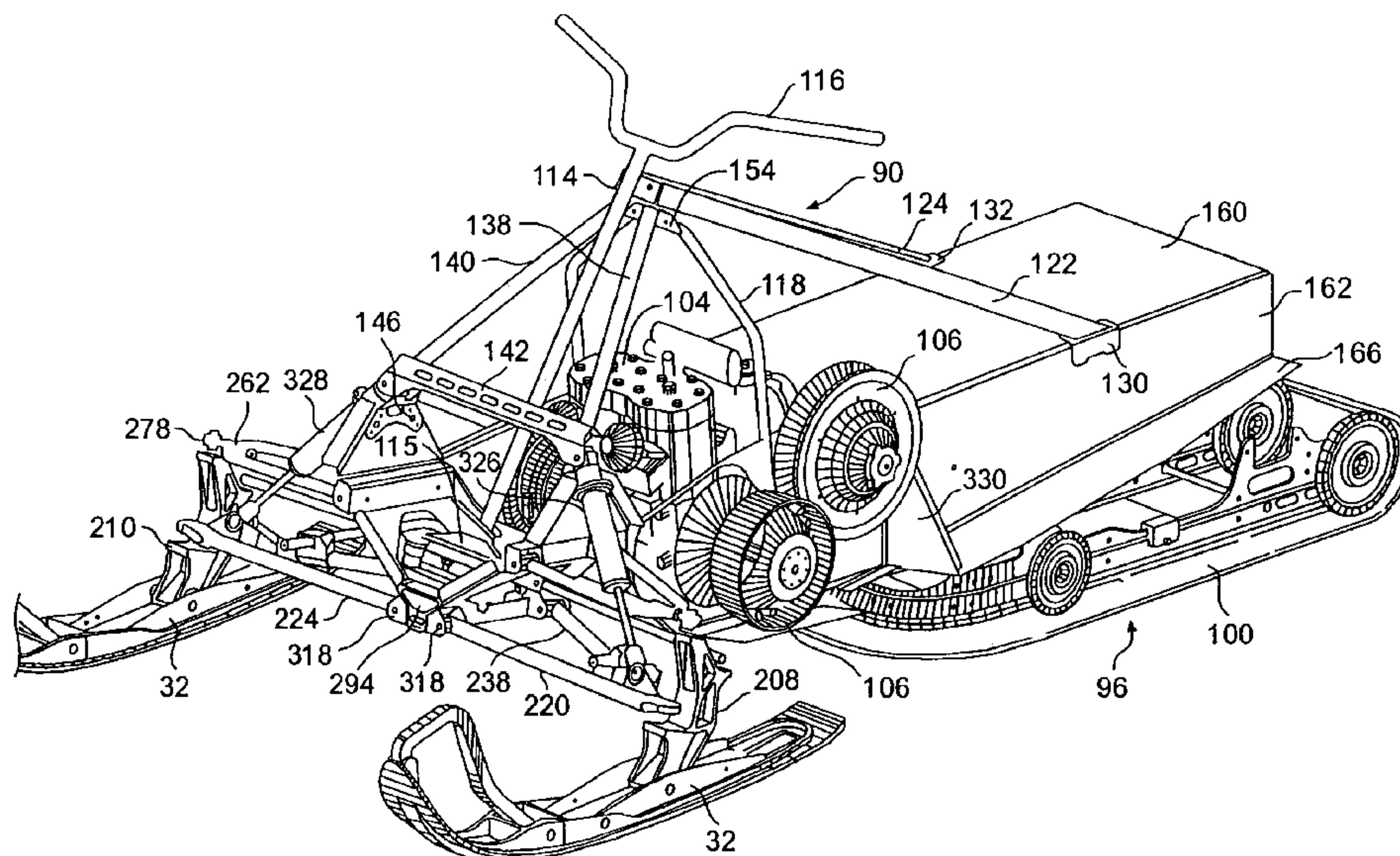
(56) **References Cited**

To view the complete listing of prior art documents cited during the proceeding for Reexamination Control Number 90/013,398, please refer to the USPTO's public Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system under the Display References tab.

*Primary Examiner* — William Doerrler

(57) **ABSTRACT**

A frame assembly is described including a tunnel, an engine cradle disposed forward of the tunnel and connected thereto, and a sub-frame disposed forward of the engine cradle and connected thereto. A forward support assembly extends upwardly from the subframe. An upper column extends upwardly from the engine cradle to connect with the forward support assembly. A rear brace assembly extends upwardly from the tunnel to connect with the forward support assembly and the upper column. In one embodiment, the frame assembly further includes an engine disposed in the engine cradle. An endless track is operatively connected to the engine and disposed beneath the tunnel for propulsion. A pair of skis is operatively connected to a steering device for steering. In another embodiment, the frame assembly further includes an engine disposed in the engine cradle. A rear wheel is operatively connected to the engine and disposed beneath the tunnel for propulsion, and two front wheels are operatively connected to a steering device for steering.



**EX PARTE  
REEXAMINATION CERTIFICATE  
ISSUED UNDER 35 U.S.C. 307**

NO AMENDMENTS HAVE BEEN MADE TO  
THE PATENT

5

AS A RESULT OF REEXAMINATION, IT HAS BEEN  
DETERMINED THAT:

10

The patentability of claims **1-3** and **5-8** is confirmed.  
Claim **4** was not reexamined.

\* \* \* \* \*





US007124848C2

(12) **EX PARTE REEXAMINATION CERTIFICATE** (10841st)  
**United States Patent**  
**Girouard et al.**

(10) **Number:** **US 7,124,848 C2**  
(45) **Certificate Issued:** **\*Apr. 1, 2016**

(54) **FRAME CONSTRUCTION FOR A VEHICLE**

*B62K 5/027* (2013.01)  
*B62J 35/00* (2006.01)

(75) Inventors: **Bruno Girouard**, Montreal (CA);  
**Berthold Fecteau**, Richmond (CA);  
**Jérôme Wubbolts**, Orford (CA);  
**Anne-Marie Dion**, Granby (CA)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**  
CPC . *B62K 5/05* (2013.01); *B62J 35/00* (2013.01);  
*B62K 5/027* (2013.01); *B62M 27/02* (2013.01)

(73) Assignee: **BANK OF MONTREAL**, Toronto (CA)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**  
None  
See application file for complete search history.

**Reexamination Request:**

No. 90/013,640, Nov. 30, 2015

(56) **References Cited**

**Reexamination Certificate for:**

Patent No.: **7,124,848**  
Issued: **Oct. 24, 2006**  
Appl. No.: **11/127,157**  
Filed: **May 12, 2005**

To view the complete listing of prior art documents cited during the proceeding for Reexamination Control Number 90/013,640, please refer to the USPTO's public Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system under the Display References tab.

Reexamination Certificate C1 7,124,848 issued Mar. 31, 2015

*Primary Examiner* — Peter C English

(\*) Notice: This patent is subject to a terminal disclaimer.

**Related U.S. Application Data**

(63) Continuation of application No. 09/877,212, filed on Jun. 11, 2001, now Pat. No. 7,469,764, and a continuation-in-part of application No. 09/472,133, filed on Dec. 23, 1999, now abandoned.

(60) Provisional application No. 60/237,384, filed on Oct. 4, 2000.

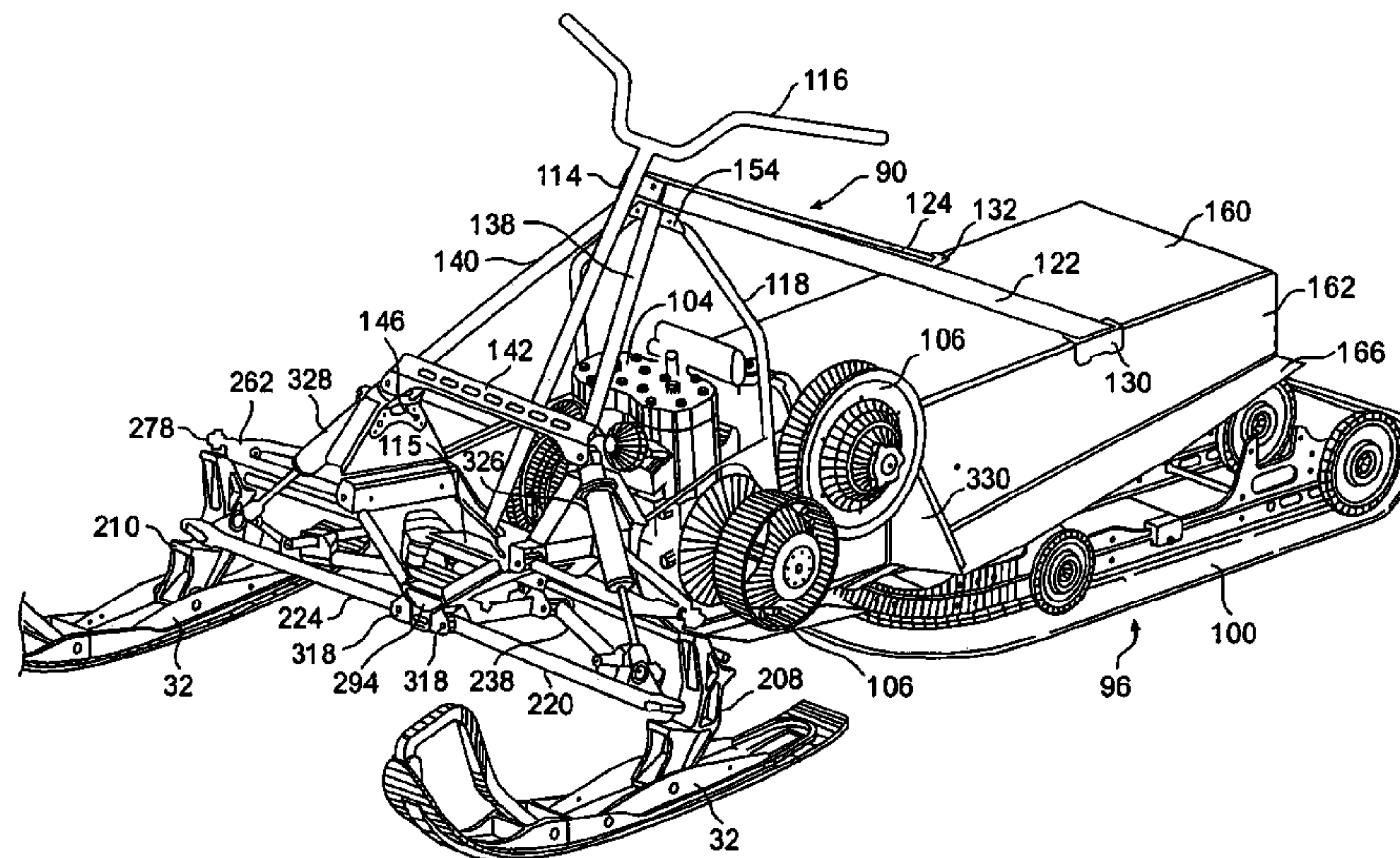
(30) **Foreign Application Priority Data**

Dec. 23, 1998 (CA) ..... 2256944

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**1**  
**EX PARTE**  
**REEXAMINATION CERTIFICATE**

NO AMENDMENTS HAVE BEEN MADE TO  
THE PATENT

5

AS A RESULT OF REEXAMINATION, IT HAS BEEN  
DETERMINED THAT:

The patentability of claims **1-8** is confirmed.

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